

Setback for Government as TUC rejects wage controls

There will be no firm agreement between the Government and the TUC on a further phase of wage controls, despite the possibility of continued cooperation and partnership. Mr. Callaghan, after a full Cabinet meeting today, is to make a statement to the House of Commons.

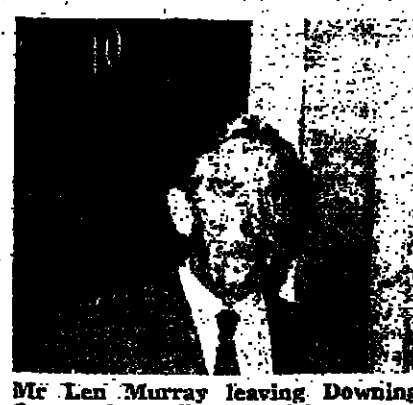
Partnership with unions possible but no certainty on prices

Mr. Callaghan had told them on Tuesday evening that he was invited by the Prime Minister to pay another visit to No 10 last night. Mr. Healey was also there, and significantly Mr. Foot, Lord President of the Council, the plenipotentiary who helped to establish the social contract, was called in to add his weight to the Government's scales. But from the beginning the meeting was no more than consultative. Apparently Mr. Callaghan, reinforced by the Chancellor and Mr. Foot, explained that the Government had its duty to do and must go ahead with the economic proposals on the new assumptions created by the failure to renew a tight wage policy for a third year. The White Paper will bear on the Finance Bill, which starts its report stage in full House today. Mr. Healey has to decide whether in changed circumstances he can bring in an amendment to reduce the standard rate of income tax by two pence in the pound—an offer he made on Budget day, contingent on a third year of agreed wage restraint.

He must also decide whether to accept or moderate the Rooker-Wise amendment, carried against the Government in the committee stage upstairs, to increase personal allowances at a cost of £450m. The time ministers argued made clear the amendment would be the balance of the Budget, but it has become politically embarrassing for the Chancellor to claw back the money at the cost of a stand-up row with Labour backbenchers.

Unquestionably the Government's economic strategy has now been made vulnerable at a time when several senior ministers genuinely believe that another year of pay restraint at a level below the rate of inflation would have brought Labour out on an electorally sound platform.

Some trade union leaders see as



Mr. Len Murray leaving Downing Street after talks last night.

clearly as the Prime Minister and the Chancellor that the Government's prospects in the next general election onwards have been compromised by the failure to renew the social contract, even if it is succeeded in the end by an informal understanding between the Government and the TUC.

Prices must now become the Government's best argument to keep wage demands within reasonable limits, in terms both of amounts and time. The 12-month interval between pay claims, for example, will be crucial.

Prices were the TUC's theme for Mr. Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, when he addressed the conference of the Food Manufacturing Industry in London yesterday. The Chancellor's discussions with the TUC formed the background to what he said.

"If we neither lose our nerve nor abandon our present policies," he argued, "in the autumn there will be a genuine and continuous reduction in the annual inflation rate. One element in those policies is a pattern of negotiations which is consistent with

the economic position of this country: wage settlements which will neither undermine the confidence of our competitors and creditors abroad." Mr. Hattersley said that he believed absolutely in both the necessity and the propriety of a statutory price policy, though he did not pretend inflation could be abolished by Act of Parliament. It could only be overcome by the creation of an economy in which the sterling increase in money supply was moderated, and progress towards increasing exports and expanding production was accelerated.

All those things, with the reduced inflation rate they produced, were now within grasp. "We can get down to single figures next year," Mr. Hattersley said.

There were still two bad months to get through as the effects of increased raw material prices and, above all, rising depreciation continued to work through into the shops. After that we should be on the road to the single figure inflation rate.

One element was a pattern of wage negotiations that neither caused inflation nor undermined confidence. Mr. Hattersley said: "We all agree—the Government, CBI, and TUC—that the best thing for this country is moderate wage increases matched by reductions in the inflation rate, so producing a real increase in our national standard of living."

"I have no doubt that those who will be responsible for making wage settlements will recognize what part their new agreements play in achieving success on prices. Without that success money wages, no matter how high, will purchase only spurious advantages."

Last night Mr. Hattersley saw leaders of the CBI at the Treasury and broadly indicated the Government's objectives. Leading article, page 15

European court orders Irish to lift fish ban

Luxembourg, July 13.—The European Court of Justice ruled tonight that Ireland's unilateral fishing restrictions were against EEC rules and ordered them lifted by Monday.

In its first important ruling on the EEC fisheries policy, the court rejected Ireland's request for a protracted adjournment of the case.

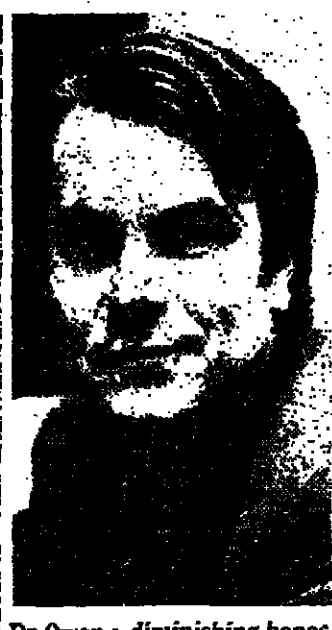
The Irish measures, imposed unilaterally last April, banned fishing vessels of more than 100ft in length and 1,000 brake horse power from within 50 miles of its coast. The European Commission asked the court to rule that the restrictions were discriminatory, as Ireland had few vessels of that size.

French and Dutch fishermen were worst affected by the ban. Tonight's ruling orders Ireland to convert the commission and seek its approval for alternative means of conserving fish stocks, provided they are compatible with EEC rules.

During the hearing, which opened here on Monday, the Commission told the court the Irish measures were unnecessary and should be suspended immediately.

The Commission argued that fishing plans submitted by other member states for their catches in Irish waters were now "reasonably satisfactory". They included catch limitations in order to conserve fish stocks.

Counsel for the Irish Government urged the court to give a judgment before making its decision to give the new Dublin Government, which took office last week, time to study what he described as an extremely technical and difficult matter.—Reuter.



Dr. Owen: diminishing hopes.

US talks on Rhodesia for Dr Owen

By David Spanier

Diplomatic Correspondent

Dr. Owen, the Foreign Secretary, will fly to Washington at the end of next week for talks on Rhodesia with Mr. Vance, the American Secretary of State. Their aim will be to consider the next steps in what both fear is a diminishing chance of achieving a settlement.

Mr. Peter Jay, the new British ambassador to the United States, will arrive in Washington on July 21, to be on hand for Dr. Owen's discussions on July 23.

Despite conflicting reports on progress towards agreeing a new Rhodesian constitution, the Anglo-American initiative will be vigorously pursued. Mr. Jay, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, is renowned for back-tracking in his public statements, after sounding reasonably constructive in private, and to some extent the same holds true for African nationalists like Mr. Joshua Nkomo, who feel obliged to take a strong stand before their own supporters.

Parliamentary report, page 7

New Cortes closes the Franco chapter

From William Chislett

Madrid, July 13

Spain's 350 elected congressmen and 248 senators, 41 of them appointed by King Juan Carlos, took their seats for the first time today in the first democratic Cortes (Parliament) since the Civil War.

The opening session lasted five emotional minutes when 40 years of history seemed to disappear and a new chapter was opened. Señor Rafael Alberti, the 74-year-old communist writer, and Señora Dolores Ibarruri, the 82-year-old president of the Spanish Communist Party, who was known as La Pasionaria in the Civil War, helped preside over the Congress.

They are the oldest members of the lower house and both were in exile for 35 years. Señor Alberti, wearing a blue velvet jacket and a brightly coloured tie, carried a rick file with him and it looked for a minute as if he would read a poem.

Upstairs in the old committee room, Señor Manuel de Irujo, the Justice Minister in the former Republican Government, who returned to Madrid yesterday for the first time since Franco's victory, helped to preside over the session.

It was a strange experience for many to enter the Cortes for the first time in their lives. Only a few seats at La Pasionaria's table in the building before her. The last time she spoke there—when the country was on the brink of civil war in 1936—she referred to Fascist gangsters after Señor José María Gil Robles, leader of the right-wing CEDA, said: "We are present at the funeral service for democracy."

Today's session was like a new baptism. After the short opening, the Congress adjourned for an hour while preparations were made to elect a president. In the Cortes bar, Señora Ibarruri told me: "This is a rejuvenated Cortes."

Dressed as always in black, she sipped her coffee while the other end of the bar Señor Manuel Fraga Iribarne, former Interior Minister and head of the neo-Francoist Popular Alliance, rubbed shoulders with opposition leaders he had imprisoned last year.

No content was made as he pressed by Professor Ramon Tzananes, the Communist economist, and Señor Marcelino Camacho, leader of the Workers' Commissions, the Communist-dominated trade union, who were both jailed by him. Señor Fraga kept very much himself after the Alliance's humiliating defeat in the June 15 general election, when it obtained only 16 seats. He would not be drawn on predicting the future of the Alliance, and a half still hoped to build a conservative party and that one of the reasons why he formed the Alliance was because he saw the pendulum swinging after the death of General Franco.

Certainly looking at today's Cortes, the pendulum has swung. Señor Fraga said the new parliament's "capacity for work" (his capacity was legendary) "has not to be proved." "This is a day of hope for me," he admitted.

Continued on page 5, col 2

C insists keeping rule rises

By Hugh Noyes

Westminster

The Government's insistence that pay should be dismantled in the coming year, as the TUC economic committee, Callaghan and senior colleagues for two and a half years at Downing Street, has wanted to retain the 12-month rule which workers to one pay rise.

Mr. Callaghan told the committee the White Paper on prices will be published in the autumn, and Mr. Len Murray, secretary of the TUC, has promised to accept the 12-month rule, which the unions are expected to reiterate to the Labour Party.

NUR rejects militant call to end contract

From Our Labour Reporter

Ayr

The National Union of Railwaysmen, biggest of the three rail unions, yesterday gave the Government a boost towards achieving a phased return to free collective bargaining.

The union, representing 180,000 workers, voted by 45 to 31 at its conference in Ayr for an orderly and gradual withdrawal from wage control. A militant call to end the social contract, was rejected by 44 votes to 32.

The decision was a victory for the union's moderate leadership, which is supporting the 12-month rule between pay settlements. The drivers' union, The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (ASLEF), is isolated among the rail unions in seeking an immediate return to unfettered bargaining after the end of this month.

Mr. Russell Tuck, acting general secretary of the NUR, emphasized yesterday that if the union's big rises the NUR would follow suit.

Government defeated by 3 votes

By Hugh Noyes

Westminster

The Government suffered another embarrassing defeat in the Commons last night when a Labour backbench amendment to the Criminal Law Bill, which would support some Conservative and Liberal MPs was carried by 39 votes to 36.

The new clause, moved by Mr. George Cunningham, MP for Islington, South, and Finsbury, gives the right for anyone arrested by the police, to have a person of his choosing informed of the arrest and of the place where he is being held.

The defeat came within 24 hours of the loss by the Government of the Local Authority Works (Scotland) Bill. The two defeats were reminders to ministers, almost on the eve of divisions vital to economic policy on the last stages of the Finance Bill, of the Government's position in Parliament.

Parliamentary report, page 7

Union decides not to ask bank to put pressure on Grunwick

By Tim Jones

Labour Reporter

The executive council of the National Union of Bank Employees decided yesterday that it could not ask its members to "black" the Grunwick account as a branch of the Midland Bank in north London. A proposal to make direct industrial action was "roundly defeated" by the executive who heard that some members would resign from the union if such action was taken.

Mr. Leif Mills, the union's general secretary, said: "We could not support a move asking the banks in effect to exert political pressure on their customers. Any such move would place in jeopardy bank-customer relationships which must be maintained."

The executive reaffirmed its support for the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex) and urged the company to observe the provisions of the Employment Protection Act and the decision of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) in the union's favour.

Executive freed

By Tim Jones

Labour Reporter

Earlier, two senior officials of Apex, Mr. Christopher Ball and Mr. Eddy Hayes, were warned by police that they risked prosecution under the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act of 1875 for trying to find out where the company's bus picks up workers early each morning.

The two men had been advised by the police to follow the bus in Cricklewood Broadway.

Chief-inspector Robert Hay said: "Under section 7 of the Act it is an offence to follow someone about in connection with a trade dispute, with a view to ascertaining where he goes to work, or to do anything in connection with their employment."

Mr. Ball said: "If this company has to rely on that kind of anachronistic law laid down in the dark ages, it is a sad state of affairs."

In another development, today, some postal workers who have refused to handle mail from Grunwick posted throughout the country last weekend in the National Association for

Freedom's "Pony Express" operation accepted

By Tim Jones

Labour Reporter

operation accepted he advice of their union to work normally. Grunwick mail was handled normally at Peterborough, Nottingham and Luton, for example.

The outgoing mail, which amounted to 1,000 bags of film processed by Grunwick, had been held up because postmen at Cricklewood refused to handle it. After it had been posted by NAF members in many parts of Britain, Post Office workers elsewhere joined the boycott.

In the High Court today three claimants who have been affected by the Cricklewood postmen's action against incoming mail are to seek an order compelling the Post Office to hand over their mail.

In Preston yesterday Mr. Johnny Patel, one of the 14 members of the Grunwick strike committee, said: "We expect to go on until we win the strike. We are carrying a torch for the trade union movement for rights they do not want to lose."

Judge at factory, page 2

Government plan to nationalize water is deferred

The Government's plans to nationalize the water industry in England and Wales have been deferred because they would not "at this time gain sufficient parliamentary support" for the establishment of a National Water Authority, to prepare a national strategy for all water services. The work of the British Waterways Board, covering all inland water transport, would be taken over by the authority.

Teachers' retirement

The Government has announced a new "voluntary" early retirement for teachers aged 50 or over, in an attempt to slim down the teaching force and create vacancies for the several thousand unemployed young teachers. But teachers' leaders have insisted that no one will be forced to retire if he or she does not wish to.

Societies' receipts fall

Building society net receipts in June fell to £304m from the record £311m the previous month. Mr. Norman Griggs, secretary general of the Building Societies Association, said the figures were not disappointing. June is traditionally a poor month for receipts, which were also affected this year by withdrawals in connection with the British Petroleum shares sale.

Oil tests 'encouraging'

Development of the Brae oilfield in the North Sea is expected to go ahead after encouraging results from test drilling, carried out by a consortium led by Pan Ocean Oil Corporation. The British National Oil Corporation will have access to 51 per cent of the oil once the field is declared commercial.

Arts Council aid saves theatres

Four important provincial theatres, owned by Moss Empires, have been saved from the threat of closure, at least until March, by the intervention of the Arts Council. The council will discuss with the theatres the long-term position. Three other provincial theatres, owned by Howard and Wyndham, are expected to be saved by a similar cash subsidy.

£1m Sotheby sale

Sotheby's sold for £1,018,193 the most important group of Western manuscripts and miniatures the firm had ever assembled. The main items sold under below expectations, but H. P. Kraus, of New York, paid high prices for the four most expensive pieces, including the most richly illustrated surviving manuscript of the Roman de la Rose.

Neutron bomb plea

President Carter told Congress that development of neutron warheads would help deter communist attacks and make it less likely he would ever have to order their use. In the Senate, opponents of the bomb called for full information about it before providing funds to produce it.

Hijackers sent back

Finland yesterday handed over to the Soviet authorities the two Russians who hijacked an Aeroflot jet to Helsinki on Sunday. From the beginning, the Finns had said they were obliged to do so under their anti-hijacking treaty with Moscow and the press was told of the handover as it was about to happen.

Mr Pym criticizes two-party system

Mr. Francis Pym, the Conservative front-bench MP, considered the deteriorating two-party system in Parliament to be the main cause of Britain's poor economic performance in recent years. "People feel it absurd that we cannot get together on matters like how best to make the economy work more effectively," he declared.

Mr Pym criticizes two-party system

Mr. Pym said the Lib-Lab pact, from Mr. George Edgley and others; blasphemy as a crime, from Mr. Nicolas Walker and others; and on the neutron bomb, from Mr. Reginald Maudling. Mr. Pym also spoke on leading articles: Money and pay; Neutron bomb; Water resources; pages 9 and 14.

Mr Pym criticizes two-party system

David Robinson says that the Shah is the main obstacle to democracy in Iran; Ronald Burt on the abortion private member's Bill; Fashion by Francine Glynn.

Fiction: David Hughes on Terra Nostra by Carlos Fuentes; Myra Blumberg on Johnny Hardly Knows You by Edna O'Brien; H. P. Kraus on the latest crime novels; Cricket; Glamorgan have first Gillette Cup victory in five years; Motor Racing; David Parbury in British Grand Prix practice; Racing; Sirbird withdraws from big race at Ascot; Rugby Union: Nigel Horton emigrates.

Mr Pym criticizes two-party system

Arts, page 12.

Mr. William J. Brittain on the Nureyev festival at the Coliseum.

Obituary, page 16.

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Obituary, page 16.

Cheque card limit will rise to £50

By Our Banking Correspondent

The London and Scottish clearing banks have at last bowed to consumer demands by agreeing to raise their cheque card guarantee limit from £30 to £50. The date on which the limit will be raised has not yet been decided but it is expected to be August 1.

The limit has remained at £30 ever since the scheme was introduced in 1966. Even this increase does not fully make up for the inflation which has made on purchasing power. To recognize this would require a limit of closer to £90.

Pressure for an increase has come from consumers, who say the low limit has been effective in deterring them from paying for even modest-sized purchases by cheque and from retailers, for whom the scheme provides a legal guarantee against bad cheques.

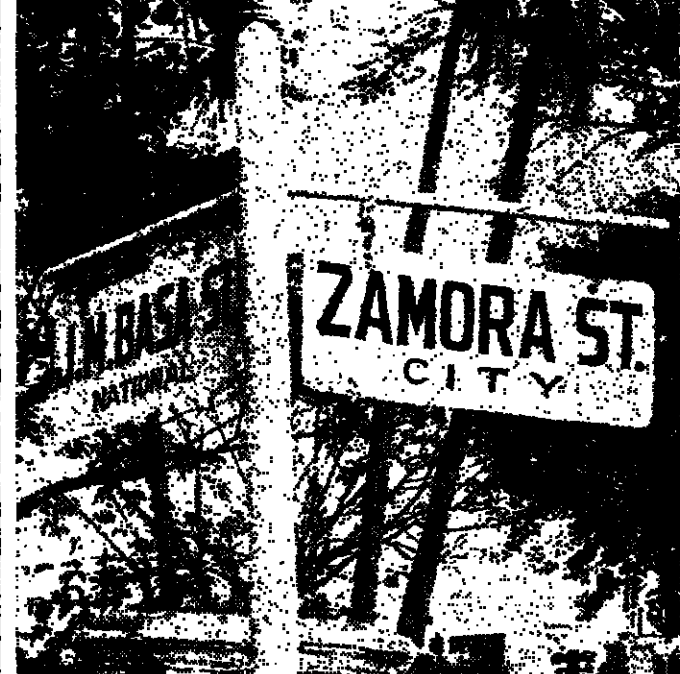
At present the new limit extends only to the London and Scottish clearing banks and not to other United Kingdom banks who operate their own cheque card schemes or to those like the Yorkshire Bank who operate through Barclaycard.

The banks have been reluctant to make any changes to the limit because of the amount of fraudulent use of cheque cards.

Opec 'terrorist plot' foiled

By Our Banking Correspondent

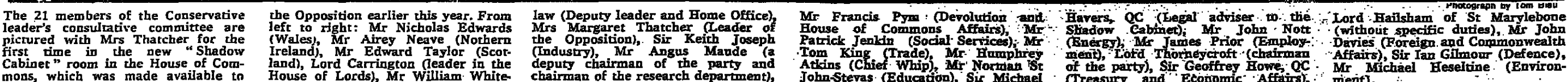
Stockholm, July 13.—Police said tonight they had arrested a man suspected of belonging to a Japanese guerrilla group and believed to have entered Sweden as part of a plan to mount an operation during the meeting of Opec oil ministers here.



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From Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

Pit bonus scheme

In spite of the rejection last week by the National Union of Mineworkers of a national incentive bonus scheme, Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, said yesterday that the board intended to press for a new scheme.

From Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

He welcomed the new scheme as being "a realistic approach to slimming down the teaching force". But he felt it could only be used practi-

While Mr Casey was unwilling to say that this was a scheme to get rid of incompetent teachers, it quite clearly could and would be used for

that purpose, as well as to provide vacancies for the several hundred younger teachers who might otherwise remain unemployed.

Before the scheme can be brought into operation, the Department of Education and Science will have to prepare a bill which may be introduced before Parliament.

The teachers' associations and the local authorities will be consulted beforehand, Mrs. Williams said.

But the financing of such a scheme is a heavy going and an obstacle to its operation on any large scale by most local authorities in their present straitened circumstances.

Mr. J. Springett, chief education officer for Essex, was among several local authority representatives who spoke of the severe difficulties already being experienced by local education authorities. The authorities could not stand another bad year, Mr. Springett told Mrs. Williams. They were greatly concerned about their existing commitments and existing tasks. Let us now give our

By Our Political Staff
After nearly 100 hours of

bate in standing committee, the Abortion (Amendment) Bill, introduced by Mr. William Begg, Conservative MP for Buckingham, to tighten the abortion law, was given a second reading by the House of Commons last night. The committee stage yesterday morning.

But, unless the Government provides time for the remaining stages, the Bill cannot proceed. The Government's supporters were pessimistic about its chances last night.

Mr. Begg said: "I made a number of concessions to get the Bill through committee. I have no more to give. The end of the list of Bills for consideration on Friday."

"It cannot get any further without government assistance. I have asked the Prime Minister to meet an all-party delegation."

By Our Political Reporter

The Labour politicians expressed their anger last night at the behaviour of the Labour Party Committee which is running the committee which is running policy in their name, although few of its members attend the meetings for that purpose.

The latest case in point was a joint meeting of the party's local area and national policy committees held yesterday to discuss the party's attitude towards Europe which was attended by only six of a possible total of 28 members.

There was a similar attendance at an earlier meeting this week to agree a joint document on defence which has been criticized by Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence.

The European document, while recognizing the fact of British membership, is highly critical of the European Community. It states that nothing should be done to increase the

While some national executive members argue that the meetings have been arranged at short notice and that many of them had previous commitments, the fact is that the meeting expressed inside the Parliamentary Labour Party that their defence is far from adequate.

The two documents will be discussed at a meeting of the national executive at the end of the month and that will be seen as a test.

Those who attended yesterday's meeting on the European document, part of which was reported in *The Times* on July 2, 1972, were: Mr. G. J. Davies, party chairman; Mr. Ian

By Robert Parker.
Lord Justice Scarman, who

Lord Justice Scarman said: "We have used our eyes and ears to look at the factories. We have learnt a lot which will help us."

He emphasized that his team had not asked questions in order to gather information that could be regarded as evidence for the inquiry.

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A new process to extract magnesium compounds from seawater was described yesterday at a special conference, which is examining developments to obtain important raw materials for industry and to increase food production from the oceans. The conference is the result of raising the associated risk of radioactive waste disposal, oil pollution and other sources of damage.

The meeting, a Southampton University, organized by the Society of Chemical Industry, discussed the potentially recoverable reserves of minerals such as uranium, copper, nickel and iron from marine deposits. The action program depends to a great extent on whether the mineral is in the sediment or dissolved in the water.

The main demand for magnesium compounds is for heat resistant materials used to line furnaces and the production of steel, copper and other non-ferrous metals, cement and glass. Dr W. C. Gilpin and Mr N. Beaman, Steeley Chemicals

From Ronald Faux
Edinburgh

Edinburgh. The rift between the Scottish National Party organisation in Edinburgh and some of the party's MPs has come to a head with the resignation of Mr Gordon Wilson, as deputy leader of the parliamentary group.

After a report in *The Times* in May about a private conversation between the Queen and the Scottish National Party, Mr Wilson is understood to have advised Mr William Wolfe, the chairman of the party, to issue a statement critical of whoever leaked the story.

Later the deputy leader was accused of disloyalty by some of his fellow MPs and it seems that this led to his resignation, which was reported on Tuesday.

The hope within the SNP is that the national executive, which meets next month, will pass a strong vote of confidence in Mr Gordon Wilson, the MP for Dundee, East, and that the breach will be healed.

By Peter Godfrey southerner nibbles at light
A northerner is likely to be some and fresh fruit.

Identifiable not only by accent and the colour of his football scarf, but by an enduring taste for faggots, tripe or black pudding. In contrast, the Londoner above a consuming interest in the bottled sauces and the other incomprehensible dishes scorned by those north of Watford.

Britain's culinary divide is described in a paper before the Nutrition Society by Dr David Buss of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

He declares that southerners favour salads and unusual vegetables such as corn-on-the-cob.

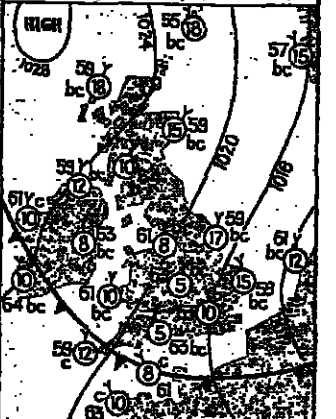
The northerner likes roasts and thick soups with his meat pies and sausages. He devours puddings and custard while the

Dr Buss sees the garden peas as symptomatic of regional differences. In both London and the North the average weekly consumption of peas is South of a head, but in the North they are almost entirely canned and processed, while in London they are most popular in frozen form.




Chinese food, curries, hamburgers and the ubiquitous chip are becoming staples of British cuisine. Food bought at the supermarket is sold in packets, always, for 25p or 50p of the country's £1,200m annual expenditure in catering establishments.

There is evidence for a regression towards the mean as the regions grate together. As other pressures become more uniform," Dr Buss says.

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By Our Political Correspondent Ulster Unionists had announced
Mr. Enoch Powell, Ulster last week.

Unionist member for Down, South, denied yesterday that there was any question a forthcoming "confrontation" between Mr. Harry Gray, leader of the party from Northern Ireland, and Mr. James Moynihan, UU member for Antrim, South, leader of the six MPs in the Commons, over the group's proposals to demand that the Government for six months return for progress on establishing an administrative assembly in Ulster.

Mr. Powell, speaking on behalf of the parliamentary group, was replying to the cynics at the party's weekly Commons press conference. He referred to a report in *The Times* on Monday quoting Mr. W. J. Whitely, a UU MP, as remaining firm in rejecting any form of administrative assembly and would continue to call for devolved regional government in the place of the old Stormont legislature.

Mr Molynseaux said last week that the group was prepared to help the Government by abstaining on motions of censure but would not support the arrangement if there were no progress on setting up an assembly with administrative powers.

Confusion was obviously caused by the failure to emphasise that the first objective was still to see a return to an Ulster assembly with legislative powers.

Mr Powell said progress was blocked by the Government's concept of "power-sharing" which would mean a return to the kind of Mr Foot, leader of the House, today.

Two buses and car burnt

Two buses and a car were burnt last night in a Roman Catholic area of Belfast.

Two buses and a car were burnt last night in the Reng...

Catholic Springfield Road area of west Belfast. There were reports that a barricade had been built to stop soldiers entering streets.

Ciaran McMorrow dismissed president, said a not his lawyers and insisted on plea would be entered.

Mr. McMorrow, aged 26, once named as a suspect for up to 50 bombings, including the 1962 gas explosion, faced six charges alleging possession of explosives. When the first one was read to him he replied in Gaelic.

He mentioned a 17-year-old United Nations resolution on "decolonization" in an effort to explain his attitude over the case but refused to plead. The Justice William McMahon, the

Mr. McMorrow also faced a charge of shooting at an Irish soldier with intent to murder him and other counts involving the possession of explosives, arms and ammunition under suspicious circumstances.

He was accused, also of having a weapon with intent to prevent arrest, but a further charge of membership of the provisional IRA was withdrawn by the prosecution. Nor did any pleas enter on the remaining counts.

Today

Sun rises :	Sun sets :
5.0 am	9.13 pm
Moon rises :	Moon sets :
3.37 am	7.22 pm

New moon : July 16.

Lighting up : 9.43 pm to 4.31 am.

High water : London Bridge, 1.29 pm; 6.4m (21.1ft); 1.43 pm, 6.6m (21.8ft). Almsdown, 6.43 am, 1.33 pm (57.8ft). Dover, 11.2 am, 5.9m (19.2ft); 11.20 pm, 5.8m (19.2ft). Light, 5.43 am, 5.4m (17.7ft); 11.20 pm, 5.4m (17.7ft). Looe pool, 1.0 am, 8.2m (26.8ft); 11.21 pm, 5.2m (17.1ft).

Midlands, NW. Central N. E. and
Lake District, N. Wales, high
moorland, S. Wales, SW. Ireland,
Ireland. Mainly dry, bright,
sunny periods: wind N to E,
moderate: max temp 18-21°C
(64-70°F).

Climatic Islands: Cloudy, occa-
sional drizzle, brighter later: wind
to NE, moderate: max temp
(64°F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth,
E Scotland, Orkney, Shetland
Islands, scattered showers: sunny
moderate or fresh: max temp
15-18°C (59-65°F).

Argyll, NW. Highland: Mainly
sunny, sunny periods: wind N, light
moderate: max temp 16°C

Weather:

show sky; bc-half cloudy; g
windy; t-60°f; d-droze;
half m-mist; s-rain; c-stre-
w; h-humidifiers; p-pow-
erful rain with show.

Yesterday

London - Temp: max 7 am to 7
m. 17°C (63°F); min 7 pm to
midn. 12°C (54°F). Humidity, 7
pm to 1 p.m., 80% to 90%.
Wind, S.W. 0.0 to 7 pm,
U. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm,
016.8 millibars, steady.
007 millibars 29.53in.

at the resorts

to hours to 6 pm, July 13

Sun. Mar. 14

Pressure will remain high over W Britain with a N airstream cross all parts.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE England: Rain in places at first, becoming brighter as isolated showers; wind N, moderate or fresh; max temp 58° (64° F).

East Angles, E, NE England, Dorset, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Bright periods, scattered light showers; wind N, moderate or fresh; max temp 58° (64° F), 15° C (59° F) on east.

Central S, SW England, S Wales: Drizzle in places at first, becoming brighter as isolated periods developing with N to NE, moderate; max temp 58° (64° F).

Shedfast : Sunny intervals, occasional showers; wind N, fresh; sea temp 13°C (55°F).

Outlook : for tomorrow and today, mainly dry with sunny intervals, possible some rain later in the NW; becoming a little warmer.

Forecast : S. North Sea, light or Dager; wind N or NE, moderate or fresh; sea moderate.

English Channel (E) : Wind NE, light or moderate; occasionally fresh; sea slight or moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea, light or moderate; sea slight.

Police count : The pollen count recorded in London yesterday by the Met. Research Council was 37.

COAST	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449
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Published daily except Sundays, January 1, December
 31 and other public holidays by Times Newspapers
 Limited, London WC1A 3EE. Second class
 reg. no. 2536. Post Office registration no. 2536. Yearly
 ad. price £ 5.00. All prices in sterling. All rates
 subject to change without notice. Tel. 01-253 6811
 Telex 940000. Cable: "Times" London. New York
 telephone: 212-512-2000.

HOME NEWS

Patients are happier with hospital life but want more privacy

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

Patients are more satisfied with a stay in hospital than they were a few years ago, according to the most recent survey published today by King Edward's Hospital Fund for London.

The report, based on the views of 10,000 patients from 23 hospitals up to 1970 and from 40 hospitals between 1971 and 1974, found far less dissatisfaction expressed by patients in the later period. Twenty-three aspects of hospital life were said to be improved, nine were equal and none was worse.

Twenty-eight questions were put to patients about the ward and its equipment, sanitary accommodation, meals, activities, care and overall contentment. The responses showed a high degree of general contentment and the wards were on the whole liked and said to be bright and cheerful whatever their plan.

The chief criticism was that wards were too hot, too stuffy and too noisy at night. Some patients disliked the discomfort of protective underclothes and plastic mattress covers.

More criticism was directed towards the sanitary arrangements than anything else. Patients were concerned with lack of privacy as well as shortages. But a greater improvement was shown since 1971 in that aspect of hospital life than in any other.

Boredom was frequently mentioned as a burden. Patients suggested improved visiting hours, a better radio service and the provision of more diversional activities to combat it. Being woken at an early hour gave rise to many complaints, but there was a

warm appreciation for the care given by staff, especially nurses.

When asked what they liked best and least about a stay in hospital, 93 per cent liked best human or organisational factors: 71 per cent staff, 11 per cent atmosphere and relaxation, 9 per cent fellow patients and 2 per cent visiting arrangements. Only 7 per cent gave physical matters, such as food, or the ward. Answers on what was least liked were almost equally divided between physical matters (49 per cent) and human and organisational factors (46 per cent). Five per cent said that it was the pain or discomfort.

The report concludes that the happiness of patients seems to depend on the skill, ability and kindness of other people. Much of what patients disliked could be remedied without spending money.

A similar survey of patients in psychiatric hospitals, published simultaneously, also found less dissatisfaction with hospital life. More than half the patients said that in general they enjoyed their stay in hospital. Long-stay patients were less critical than those on a short stay. Dormitories and day rooms were considered comfortable but there were frequent complaints about noise, lack of privacy and inadequate lockers.

Patients were most pleased with social activities, the staff, treatment and the feeling of security. But there was increasing dissatisfaction with the fact that patients did not see doctors enough. Two thousand and nine hundred patients answered questions.

Patients and their Hospitals and Psychiatric Hospitals viewed by Patients. (The King's Fund, 126 Albert Street, London, NW1 7NF, £3.75).

Commerce is claiming more new graduates

From a Staff Reporter

A significant change in the first destinations of graduates was reported in Manchester yesterday by the Central Services Unit for University Careers and Appointments.

The unit says in its statistical report for 1976 that more new graduates are going into industry and commerce and far fewer into public service.

An increasing number of graduates from universities and polytechnics are also obtaining posts in law and accountancy. Law has overtaken mathematics as the most popular single subject at university. On the other hand the proportion of those going into teacher training and education has dropped considerably.

Although the general employment situation was worse in 1976 than in 1975 the proportion of graduates still looking for a permanent job at the end of the year was practically the same—a surprisingly good situation and much better than most careers officers had feared. The demand from manufacturing industries for graduates was buoyant throughout the year.

University graduates 1976 and Polytechnic First Degree and HND students 1976. Published by the Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments, Crawford House, Precinct Centre, Oxford Road, Manchester, Price, £1.20 for the pair.

Police on bicycles

Yeovil, Somerset, reintroduced police cycle patrols yesterday to establish a closer link with the community. Among the first on patrol was Police Constable Michael Slade, who was junior cycling champion of Devon and Cornwall six years ago.

Closure of provincial theatres is averted

By Kenneth Goeling

A successful outcome to talks between the Arts Council and Moss Empires means that four large provincial theatres will remain open at least until next March. Their long-term future is the subject of further discussion.

A similar arrangement is expected to be reached with Howard and Wyndham Ltd, which owns three theatres outside London.

Equity, the actors' union, said that although it welcomed the announcement of a reprieve for the four theatres owned by Moss Empires, its campaign would continue with demonstrations today outside seven theatres whose closure has been feared.

The Moss Empires theatres are the Hippodromes at Birmingham and Bristol, the Empire, Liverpool, and the Palace, Manchester. Howard and Wyndham are responsible

for the Royal Court, Liverpool, the Opera House, Manchester, and the Arts Council, Oxford.

The Arts Council said yesterday: "We are assisting Moss Empires to keep the theatres open until the end of the present financial year. We have a sum of money allocated to assist in keeping provincial theatres open in this financial year and we are now engaged in discussions with the parties concerned, the theatre owners and local authorities, to find a long-term solution."

Moss Empires were "a step ahead" of Howard and Wyndham, the Arts Council said. "We are hoping, and so are they, that we shall be able to secure money for them as well."

The amount of financial assistance was not disclosed. In 1975-76, the Arts Council made available for touring grants and guarantees totalling £1,164,000.

Letters, page 15

Ministers asked to help evicted couple with baby

By Pat Healey

Two government ministers are being asked to intervene over the new policy towards the homeless adopted by Berkshire County Council, which limits help to homeless families to 28 days.

Miss Joan Lester, Labour MP for Eton and Slough, yesterday demanded a meeting with Mr. Freeman, Minister for Housing and Construction, after a family with a baby aged 13 weeks was denied further help.

Miss Lester has already asked Mr. Evans, Secretary of State for Social Services, to intervene. In addition, Mr. Victor Gadowksi, deputy leader of the Labour group on Slough District Council, is planning to report his council to the local govern-

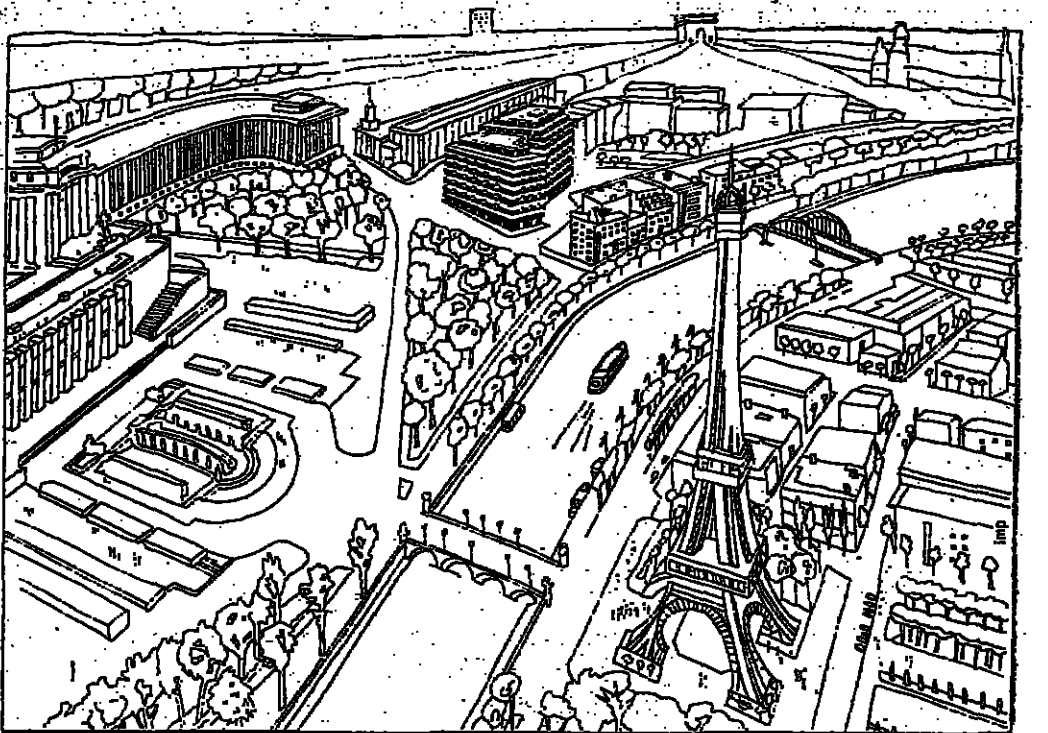
ment commissioner for administration.

The row was brought to a head yesterday by the plight of Mr and Mrs A. Lucas, who became homeless three months ago after their baby was born.

They were living with Mrs Lucas's parents, who evicted them. Berkshire social services department placed the family in bed and breakfast accommodation, but applied the 28-day rule and stopped paying the cost last week. Slough housing authority has refused to rehouse them on the grounds that their homelessness was contrived.

The family's bed and breakfast costs are being paid by Shelter, who pointed out that Berkshire and Slough are acting contrary to the spirit of the homelessness circular, 1974.

overlooking the Trocadero gardens

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Britain to try to widen Nato reservists' membership

By Henry Stanhope

Nato reserve officers who belong to an organization that is a year older than Nato itself will meet in Britain for the first time at their thirtieth annual congress next week.

Britain's most celebrated reserve officer, the Prince of Wales, will open the conference at the Duke of York's Headquarters, London, on Monday.

The Confédération Interalliée des Officiers de Réserve (CIOR) was formed in 1948 by reserve officers from Western countries. But Britain did not join until 1963, through the Reserve Forces Association, which includes serving and retired members of all the service reserves.

The official British attitude towards the CIOR has always been somewhat circumspect because of its determination to allow only officers to join. Britain would prefer to see an all-ranks organization, and that is the message the host country will try to put across next week.

The American Delegation will be the largest, with about 300 officers. But West Germany is sending about a hundred and France 90, although French forces are not committed to the Western alliance.

Nato or tries not officially represented, are Portugal, Turkey and Iceland, which do not belong to the CIOR, and Luxembourg, which is too small to send a delegation of its own.

Motor cyclist knocked down minister on lawn

Stephen Freestone, a baker's roundsman, had an outrageous burst of temper the day he was involved in a dispute over riding his motor cycle across the lawn of his next-door neighbour, a government minister, it was stated at Greenwich Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday.

Mr Freestone, aged 21, was given a two-month suspended prison sentence and fined £35 after admitting assaulting Mr Moyle, Minister of State at the Department of Health and Social Security. He was also fined a further £20 for damaging Mr Moyle's glasses and shirt, and ordered to pay compensation and £20 costs.

Mr Arthur Protheroe, for the defence, said that Mr Freestone was motor cycle mad and his machine, which he had had only two weeks, was his obsession. He was in the habit of riding it across Mr Moyle's lawn in Montpellier Row, Blackheath, to avoid steep steps leading to his flat.

A note was pinned to his machine warning him not to take the short cut. He had an argument with the neighbour who put it there and as he rode across the lawn he was faced by another neighbour, Mr Moyle, standing in the gap. Mr Protheroe added: "He denies he deliberately rode at him to injure him."

The minister was knocked down and kicked. His glasses were broken, his shirt torn and his left leg and elbow injured.

Mr Protheroe said Mr Freestone saw his choice possession, his motor cycle, on the ground and had an outrageous burst of temper for which he is extremely sorry.

Emergency after fault at refinery

British Petroleum's oil refinery at Grangemouth, Fife, went on emergency alert yesterday after a fault in a power station at the plant. No one was hurt.

Black smoke carrying sulphur particles hung over the town and fire engines from Falkirk, Bo'ness and Stirling stood by. The cause of the fault is to be investigated.

Army Benevolent Fund

The Army Benevolent Fund spent more than £1m in relief work during the year ended March 31. General Sir John Mogg, the chairman, said yesterday. Similar relief work by corps and regimental associations brought the total to more than £1,680,000.

Economies may force women to alter pill brand

Women on the contraceptive pill who move from one part of London to another are likely to have to change their pills from next year, the Family Planning Association said yesterday.

Area health authorities are planning to reduce the types of contraceptive pill family planning clinics can supply in an effort to save money.

Ealing, Hammersmith and Hounslow Area Health Authority is planning to cut out seven of the most popular brands from January next year.

Other authorities are also planning their own limited lists, which are usually different from each other.

Mrs Joy Morgan, the FPA's regional officer, said: "Great care is taken in clinics to provide the right pill for patients, but in future they will have to change from one pill to another to suit administrative convenience."

MPs set up an all-party group to lend bicycles

Mr John Horam, Under-Secretary for Transport, yesterday opened a pool of 17 bicycles that are to be available to MPs who pay £5 a year to join the all-party Friends of Cycling Group.

The bicycles, which have been given by manufacturers in Britain and EEC countries, will be kept in New Palace Yard.

Sir George Young, Conservative MP for Ealing, Acton, and chairman of the group, said: "Many MPs live or work close to Westminster, and the bicycle is the best way of getting to and from the Commons."

Mr Anthony Steen, Conservative MP for Liverpool, Wavertree, who cycles 10 miles a day, said: "We want to set a trend. Cycling is quick, cheap and healthy. Pedestrians are far safer with cyclists about."

Princess opens bridge

Princess Alexandra yesterday opened a new £12m bridge across the Itchen river at Southampton. It replaces the old floating bridges.

Orwell prize winner

Mr John Berger, the writer and art critic, has won the 1977 George Orwell Memorial Prize for his article, "Drawn to that Moment," first published in New Society. The £750 award was begun two years ago by Penguin Books.

Trust Houses Forte give opportunities to school leavers

THF - probably the world's largest hotel, catering and leisure group - is making its contribution to Britain's school leaver problem.

- 1 2,500 young people will join Trust Houses Forte this year alone
- 2 1,000 direct from school
- 3 150 from catering colleges and universities
- 4 350 industrial release students and 1,000 others in seasonal jobs

All these young people will be trained by our 150 training specialists, helped by our ever expanding team of "on the job" trainers now 3,000 strong. Many will attend a wide range of training courses from craft and apprenticeship schemes to sophisticated postgraduate programmes.

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HOME NEWS

Government has to drop water nationalization plans

By John Young
Planning Reporter

A review for private water companies and a death sentence for the British Waterways Board are among the main proposals of the White Paper on the water industry in England and Wales, published yesterday.

Most of its recommendations reaffirm those outlined in the Government's consultative document issued in March last year. A notable exception concerns the future of the 28 remaining private companies, which supply about one fifth of the nation's need for water. The consultative document suggested that they should be integrated with the regional authorities.

Previously, but with unusual frankness for an official publication, the Government conceded that that is no longer possible. In other words, as predicted by Mr Michael McBain, Conservative MP for Newbury, who has been the companies' main advocate in the Commons, the Liberals will not support any form of nationalization.

The White Paper repeats the Government's contention that the present arrangement is wrong in principle and anomalous in practice. "It remains their firm intention that the companies should, like the rest of the water industry, be brought into public ownership and integrated with the water authorities."

"However, they appreciate that such a proposal at this time will not gain sufficient parliamentary support. The Government have accordingly decided that the integration of the companies can be deferred for the moment."

Nonetheless, the White Paper makes it clear that water should ultimately be a nationalized industry, analogous to other public utilities, with devolved power to manage its own detailed planning of resources.

It therefore calls for the establishment of a new National Water Authority, which would incorporate the existing National Water Council and would be responsible for preparing a national strategy for all water services. Such a strategy would constitute "the essential framework for the regional policies, plans, investment programmes and operations of the industry."

Regional authorities, while retaining their executive responsibilities, would be guided in their planning by the national strategy which would cover such matters as financial resource allocation between competing claims; methods of capital investment; the balance between regional interdependence and self-sufficiency; pollution control and recreation; and desalination and principles of pricing.

That means in effect that, subject to public consultation and periodic reviews, the national authority would be charged with long-term responsibility for water supply (the White Paper stipulates some twenty years), while the regional authorities would retain the task of day-to-day management. The recommendations were welcomed last night by Lord Nugent of Guildford, chairman of the National Water Council, who said the council was ready to start when asked.

A much more contentious proposal is that the British Waterways Board be merged with the new authority, which would take over responsibility for inland navigation. The White Paper acknowledges the suggestion for such a merger in the consultative document met with a widely divergent response.

Particular concern was expressed about future arrangements for financing the waterways and responsibility for freight activities, it states. It suggests, therefore, that for the time being the authority would manage the waterways as a separate undertaking, just as the board does at present.

The White Paper refers frequently to future devolution and the question of transferring powers to Scottish and Welsh assemblies. In the case of Wales, which is directly affected since its water system is closely linked with that of England, it concludes that the Welsh National Water Development Authority and the Severn-Trent Water Authority should be answerable within Wales to be answerable within Wales to the Welsh assembly, but that nothing should change the central principle that river basins should be managed as complete units.

Welsh nationalist reaction last night was sharply critical. Mr Gwynfor Evans, MP for Clarendon and president of Ffordd Cymru, said the recommendations meant that the great water resources of Wales would be exploited in the interests of England, the Midlands and Merseyside.

"The White Paper is designed to put an English authority even greater control than it has today over Welsh water, and deny the people of Wales any benefit from a resource for which the demand is increasing rapidly," he said.

The Association of County Councils said it was disappointed that no basic changes were proposed in the structure and role of regional authorities. In its views on the consultative document, it had emphasized that the water service should be brought under direct democratic control.

The Association of District Councils criticized the conclusion that the water authorities should retain full statutory responsibility for sewerage. The association said it would fight "tooth and nail" to gain control of sewerage responsibilities and described the White Paper's recommendation as "one more step towards a more democratic local government towards control by large bureaucratic bodies."

The Confederation of British Industry supported the plan for a national water authority but was concerned that membership would not adequately reflect the fact that the industry was the major user of water, "as was well illustrated during last year's drought."

The proposal to increase local authority membership would actually decrease it, the CBI was asking to meet the Government on the question.

The inland waterways Association welcomed the creation of a national navigation authority, but the British Waterways Board expressed regret that the Government had not accepted the method of achieving it recommended by the board. Moreover, without firm assurances on the future role of the waterways freight services division, private investment would be placed in jeopardy, Sir Frank Price, its chairman, added.

Water Industry in England and Wales by the new Bill, Cmd 6876. Stationery Office, 60p. Leading article, page 15

Archdiocese to sell South Africa shares

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Cardinal Hume and five auxiliary Roman Catholic bishops of Westminster have decided to sell all but one of the archdiocese's 11,211 shares in Consolidated Gold Fields to dissociate themselves from the company's policies towards black workers in South Africa.

They explain in a statement published today that they and the company's directors have been asked to meet the bishops' consideration to lead to racial injustice.

They include the absence of negotiating rights and trade unions for the black workers; the migrant labour system, which the bishops feel harms family life; and low wages.

Consolidated Gold Fields replied yesterday that they were doing all they could within the constraints of South Africa towards the bishops' moral objectives.

The dialogue with the company, initiated by Cardinal Hume, just before he died, was continued under his successor. The Roman Catholic position was based on a 1975 report by the Christian Council for Southern Africa, which commented yesterday that the sale was "an important event, evidence of increasing concern within the church about their role as investors."

Although other church investment bodies have held discussions with companies trading in South Africa, this is the first time a church has publicly announced its decision to withdraw its shareholding and given detailed reasons. The Methodist Church has congratulated the archdiocese of Westminster for its courage.

The bishops' statement says they have explained their concern to the directors of the company "and have pointed out that all the main Christian bodies in South Africa have condemned the migrant labour system and discriminatory practices in mining operations."

Consolidated Gold Fields itself recognizes that a stable workforce would be more economically efficient but does not share the view of the South African churches on the evils inherent in the migrant labour system and see itself as unable to take steps to change it.

The archdiocese says the company is committed to good labour relations but would like steps to encourage responsible black negotiating bodies.

Consolidated Gold Fields replied that the migrant labour system did not involve permanent separation of families and boosted family income.

The bishops said many black African miners had average wages to cash and kind below subsistence level, and the company pointed to its public commitment to social justice and work towards full equality of opportunity regardless of colour.

The company said yesterday that the question of poverty was very complicated, and it was an impossible task to make judgment according to an arbitrary poverty line.

The bishops state: "The company should begin to equalize wage structures and to pay wages commensurate with the dangers and discomforts of mining life."

Mr Pym blames party system for disillusion

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Parliament has got out of step with the people, who are becoming frustrated and bitter over unrealized expectations, Mr Francis Pym, Conservative frontbench spokesman on Commons affairs, said yesterday.

He told an audience of MPs and journalists at a press conference that the Conservative party's failure to deliver on its promises was the main cause of Britain's poor economic performance, yet felt that the party was not responsible for the failure of the economy which had brought about a "weakened Westminster."

Since the war politicians had based their appeal mainly on the methods by which they would bring about economic success.

"So often the message goes out: prosperity is on our doorstep, or there is a boom around the corner," Mr Pym said. "As it happens that message was being sent out again last week, loud and clear. Economic growth seems to be presented as a fait accompli, instead of something to be worked for."

By pushing up expectations through weekly excessive promises, drastic and sudden corrective action had been necessary in a way that would not otherwise have been necessary.

Mr Pym added that the Conservative Party could not escape "an uncomfortable share of responsibility for the course of steps so far taken."

He thought the blame did not lie with Parliament as an institution, but with the way it had been operated. "I think all of us MPs would be hard put to deny that we have a lot to answer for."

For some time the two-party system had been deteriorating in its effectiveness; it was not working well enough for the national benefit today because the divide between the two sides of the House was too great.

The central political debate was about economics, the area in which the objectives of the parties were so different as to be irreconcilable.

The electorate was aware of this and was disappointed. Their instinct told them there was something wrong with the body politic, and they blamed politicians collectively.

The voting pattern showed their dissatisfaction. Votes for the two main parties had steadily declined, support for minor parties had increased.

Mr Pym thought most people would like a continuation of the more stable way in which politicians used to conduct political debate and take decisions.

What people saw today was the heightening of differences into confrontations and obduracy, which made vivid material for television. They did not like it, but could not avoid it. They got drawn into the arguments and became emotionally involved, yet felt helpless to contribute anything, and this led to frustration.

"This is a dangerous tendency and a threat to the peace and well-being of the United Kingdom," Mr Pym said. "It is not a phenomenon peculiar to Britain, but we have been remarkably free of anything like this for decades. For that reason alone we should be searching deeply for the causes."

Blame for this state of affairs was constantly laid at the door of Westminster, but Mr Pym said that Britain's predicament was partly political in character.

He saw the remedy in a return to "good will and the give-and-take of shared interest in the nation's prosperity. It would not return, he thought, the House of Commons would become increasingly argumentative and bitter.

Unless the efficacy of the present system (of which he was a strong supporter) was radically restored, the public would insist on changes, and they would be right. They must have a system that would be more in common now between the millions who voted Conservative, Labour and Liberal than the issues that divided them. Many did not seem to like the choice offered and they chose, they might get an unsatisfactory result.

But to deal with the present emergency, and to restore credibility to Parliament, Mr Pym said that the moment when the people next had a chance to say what they thought must not be long delayed.

Prospects for potatoes best for two years

By Hugh Clayton

Prospects for potatoes looked much better than in the past two years, Mr Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said yesterday. "You can never be absolutely sure until they are out of the ground and in store," he said at a luncheon of the Home-Grown Cereals Authority in London.

"But if we have reasonable weather from now on, there should be an ample supply at prices far below the levels of the past two years. And the good news does not stop with potatoes. The other field vegetables, cabbage and cauliflower in particular, are looking well. Ministers are making as much as possible of the cheapness of farm produce compared with a year ago as the Government tries to avert a surge in inflation. Increases caused by the drought on fruit and vegetables last summer helped to boost inflation.

Mr Silkin said that if the weather stayed good, national output of cereals would be higher than last year. "That should mean that market prices for grain will not move up, even though the United Kingdom will move to the full level of Common Market support prices."

The Safford Britain Campaign said yesterday that sugar, butter, cheese and beef would be cheaper if the United Kingdom policy to limit sugar cost more than 20p a kilo, while Britain added 12p on world markets, while beef cost 60p a lb in Britain and 39p outside the EEC. Butter in Britain cost more than double the world price.

Minimum shop prices for home-grown produce mid-July 1976 and now.

Strawberries (lb)	60p (30p)
Raspberries (4oz)	25p (20p)
Carrots (lb)	15p (14p)
Cabbages (lb)	8p (8p)
Cos lettuce (each)	25p (16p)
Spring onions (bunch)	12p (10p)

(Sources: National Institute for Research in Potato Trades; Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Information Bureau.)

Hopes of pruning £100m hospital safety cost

By Jerry Connolly
Construction News

The Department of Health and Social Security is working on alternatives to spending £100m on up-grading hospitals to meet fire safety standards.

That total was indicated in a rough costing after a fire in which 30 geriatric patients died. Now the department is working on a complex costing exercise the result of which is not expected for another year.

Each regional health authority was asked to submit lists of hospitals regarded as high, medium and low risks, which produced a countrywide sample of 350 out of 2,500 hospitals.

That was whittled down to 45 major types. The department then broke them down into nearly 300 "building blocks".

The aim is to bring hospitals into line with the 1971 Fire Precautions Act.

Opponents of full up-grading point out that there has been only one hospital death in the past ten years apart from geriatric and psychiatric units, where there have been disasters.

The Fire Protection Association describes psychiatric and geriatric units as major gaps in hospital fire protection.

And within the department the view is that hospitals could be made reasonably safe by concentrating on only those areas.

The costing exercise involves the DESS, the Home Office, the Welsh Office and fire and health authorities throughout the country.

It was stopped for a time to concentrate on difficulties at the new Liverpool Royal Hospital, where it was feared up to £12m would have been needed to make the building safe.

Need for more tourist amenities stressed

By Patricia Tisdall

Sir Mark Henig, chairman of the English Tourist Board, said yesterday that the potential need for more tourist accommodation, transport facilities and other tourist amenities had to be tackled as a matter of some urgency.

Talks are in progress between the tourist board, the Government and other official agencies concerning the potential difficulties in providing the expected continuing increase in overseas visitors to London.

Introducing the board's annual report, Sir Mark said that its marketing policy is to encourage as many tourists as possible to take their holidays out of London and out of season. But to achieve that alternative arrival and departure points to London such as Prestwick, Manchester and Birmingham need more services and vigorous promotion across the Atlantic.

At present, it is estimated that 70 per cent of seaborne traffic, mostly from Europe, arrives in the South-east of England, and London remains the main international air gateway to Britain and is the sole entry point for many international tourists.

Another way of dispersing tourism, Sir Mark said, would be to provide new attractions and amenities for tourists outside the "honeypot" or traditional areas. The tourist board so far had been able to assist more than 500 individual tourist projects at a cost to public funds of some £5m, he said. These have stimulated more than twice that amount of money from other, mainly private, sources.

"This aid is however strictly limited to the statutory development areas. The ETB very much welcome the Government's initiative in identifying three pilot 'fragile' areas within the development areas," Sir Mark said. He added that the tourist board had long favoured an alternative concept of tourism development areas, based on the identification of special need. This would identify neglected areas of real tourism potential.

Last year an estimated 10 million visitors came to Britain, an increase of 14 per cent on 1975. Total earnings from overseas tourists amounted to around £2,000m, making earnings equivalent to 15 per cent of total exports and 5 per cent of invisible exports.

County defends regional coverage by the BBC

From John Chatterjee
Manchester

More criticisms of the Annan Committee report on broadcast news were made in the North of England yesterday.

Cheshire County Council disclosed that in its statement on the report to Mr Rees, Home Secretary, it has expressed strong opposition to the closure of BBC regional television stations.

It says that its experience of BBC Television in the North-west does not accord with the Annan view of the BBC's regional operations as "bizarre and racist."

The county council's statement says that the BBC has consistently maintained a very high standard of regional coverage, particularly on local government affairs.

The recently founded Campaign for the North organiza-

System of giving reason for parole refusal 'feasible'

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

It would be feasible to set up a system to give prisoners reasons for the refusal of parole. This is suggested by the results of an experiment within the Parole Board, Lord Harris, Minister of State at the Home Office, said yesterday in a parliamentary written answer.

The necessary resources would have to be provided and opinions differ as to whether it would be desirable to give reasons. The experiment is to be extended to a cross-section of five local review committees.

Most refusals of parole result from their recommendations in cases not referred to the board.

Lord Harris added: "There is no intention at this stage to communicate the reason to prisoners. That would require a further extension of the experiment."

Clerk duped council into paying £3,100 bills

From Our Correspondent
Preston

Herbert Egan, aged 57, a council clerk, who said he had duped his council into paying 70 bills totalling £3,100 to further his ambition of seeing a sports pavilion built for local football teams to use, was jailed at Preston Crown Court yesterday for 12 months after pleading guilty to six specimen charges of deception and fraud.

Mr Egan, of Wensley Road, Blackburn, a clerk earning £1,600 a year in the public services department of Blackburn District Council, had it stated, been allowed to order materials for the pavilion project through the council at discount prices so long as the cash was repaid.

Mr John Jackson, for the prosecution, said that Mr Egan had paid some of the money but later passed the bills straight to the council and they were paid with ratepayers' money.

Det Sergeant Jack Entwistle said: "There has been a certain lack of supervision on the corporation's part. The offences were detected purely and simply by someone noticing that certain materials which should have been in a store were not there."

Mr Raymond Bennett, for the defence, said Mr Egan was on the committee of nine amateur football clubs and had had a passion to see the pavilion built at the Roe Lane West Sports and Social Club.

It was opened last September and was now making a profit of £500 a month. The club had offered to repay the council for the materials.

Judge Sellers expressed concern that the council had not checked Mr Egan's work more closely and said he was amazed they had sent a representative to court.

Pollution rose after city motorway open

Lead pollution from exhaust fumes increased after a new stretch of urban motorway was opened, according to a report out yesterday from Bristol's environmental health department.

The report emphasizes that the rise in lead levels in soil, house dust and the air is by no means substantial and gives no undue cause for concern at present.

The department's study of the area bordering the mile-long second phase of the M32 into Bristol is the first to monitor levels before and after an urban motorway's opening.

Blood lead levels in the study area were typical of those observed in other studies throughout Britain and were within normal ranges.

Residents were troubled much more than before by traffic noise between 10 pm and 6 am.

Windscale discharges could kill many, inquiry told

From a Special Correspondent
Whitehaven

Many people would die unless discharges into the atmosphere of the radioactive element Krypton 85 from nuclear installations like Windscale in Cumbria, were stopped, Dr John Spearing, said yesterday.

Dr Spearing, former head of the department of science at the City of London Polytechnic, gave his warning at the Windscale inquiry where he was giving evidence as an independent objector to British Nuclear Fuels plans for oxide reprocessing and support site services at Windscale.

An official of British Nuclear Fuels said later that releases of Krypton 85 from nuclear installations were 0.1 per cent of the dose limit set by the International Commission for Radiological Protection. Dr Spearing's claim would be contested at a later stage.

Dr Spearing had asked British Nuclear Fuels' health and safety director, Mr Peter Mummery, whether anyone at BNF or the National Radiological Protection Board had made calculations about the number of fatal malignancies which could be expected to result from Krypton 85 emissions if they continued at the present unrestricted rate until the end of the century.

Mr Mummery said the protection board had made calculations on a world-wide basis and the question should be addressed to them.

Earlier Mr Mummery said it was believed that there was no need to control the discharges until beyond the end of the century. A protection board paper in 1972 had said that there would be no local, national, or world public health problem of any significance before a date well into the twenty-first century.

Glue to carry risk warning

The manufacturers of cyanoacrylate Adhesive, a strong, fast-setting glue that can stick fingers together, are to issue warning notices and instruction guidelines with each packet of the glue has been criticized as a potential hazard in the home, especially if used by children. Packages are to contain a description of potential hazards and the action to be taken should contact be made with the eyes, or skin become stuck.

Silicosis inquiry

A Labour Party inquiry into silicosis and other respiratory diseases suffered by workers in North Wales slate quarries, and into the company for compensation, was announced yesterday.

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OVERSEAS

White House asks Senate to help Budget Director facing \$1.5m loss on forced shares sale

From Frank Vogel
Washington, July 13

President Carter has written to a Senate committee asking it to help rescue his old friend, tennis partner, one-time banker and current Administration Budget Director, Mr. Bert Lance, from possibly grave financial difficulties.

Mr. Lance currently faces the prospect of losing at least \$1.5m (\$250,000) unless the Senate's government affairs committee decides to revise an agreement with him that forces him to sell a large amount of bank shares by the end of the year.

Mr. Lance said today that whatever the committee decides he will not resign.

The "Lance Affair" as it is swiftly coming to be known, has all the ingredients of the sort of personality-conflict-interest-whore Congress scandal that Washington so greatly enjoys in the lazy and tamed summer months.

Mr. Lance is an outspoken, ebullient and colourful new comer to Capitol Hill. About 20 years ago he was just a junior bank clerk in the tiny town of Calhoun, Georgia, but today he is among the most influential members of the White House. Indeed some observers call him the "Deputy President."

Mr. Lance's troubles started early this year when the Senate government affairs committee considered his appointment as Director of the Office of Management and Budget. American conflict-of-interest laws are vague and at the time the new President had not yet drafted his own conflict-of-interest guidelines. The committee decided that Mr. Lance should sell all his stock in the National Bank of Georgia by the end of this year.

Mr. Lance agreed at the time to this requirement. He had bought 190,800 shares in the bank in 1975 for about \$17 each and he had borrowed about \$2.7m to do this. At the start of this year, the shares were quoted at about \$15.

Mr. Lance had run the bank and greatly boosted its business to the point where in Atlanta the bank was often called "Bert's bank." Once he joined the Carter Administration, the value of the bank's shares started to decline. This became even greater when it became known that Mr. Lance would have to sell the shares.

Then the bank announced it had \$2.3m of real estate losses and would stop distributing dividends, and the shares fell

still further to about \$9.50 today.

Mr. Lance took something like a \$50,000 a year cut in his salary to join the Administration and he received about \$153,000 in dividend income from the Atlanta Bank. The dividend income has stopped, and Mr. Lance, besides facing the prospect of having to sell his shares at a time when they have a low value, also has to make regular interest payments on some \$5m of bank borrowings.

These developments are going to place Mr. Lance under substantial financial pressure. He wants to put his bank shares into a blind trust and let the trustee sell them whenever he can agree to a private deal, without having to face the Senate's December 31 deadline.

No other Government official has been forced to sell shares and such sales are not required under President Carter's conflict-of-interest guidelines.

Mr. Lance said today that the Senate asked him to sell his shares because the rules of conflict of interest were so vague when he faced the Senate committee. "I just happened to be first," he said.

The Senate committee will review the situation tomorrow.



Washington visit: Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, arrived in Washington yesterday for two days of deliberations with President Carter. (From left: Frau Schmidt, Mrs. Carter, Herr Schmidt, Mr. Carter.) The Chancellor, who came from Canada, where he is reported to have secured an agreement on the imminent resumption of uranium shipments to West Germany and Britain, is likely to find the going more difficult in the American capital. President Carter is still unhappy about West Germany's determination to press ahead with the sale of

nuclear reactors and uranium recycling technology to Brazil. Herr Schmidt can also expect to come under renewed pressure to do more to stimulate Western economic recovery by increasing West German consumption. The Chancellor will want to explain his government's concern about President Carter's tough human rights campaign and the mistrust this has produced in the Soviet Union. Bonn has made it clear on numerous occasions that it is afraid a deterioration in East-West relations is likely to undermine its Ostpolitik.

Palestinians reject Carter plan

From Robert Fisk
Beirut, July 13

President Carter's idea of a Palestinian homeland, "pledged in" with Jordan, was given short shrift by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) today. Its official spokesman in Beirut insisted that every yard of Palestinian territory recovered from Israel as part of a Middle East peace settlement should belong to "a 100 per cent independent Palestinian state."

Mr. Carter never suggested that a Palestinian state linked to Jordan should be an obligatory step towards a Middle East peace, but the Palestinians are determined to use the pressures which could be brought to bear upon them to accept such a notion.

The more moderate Arab leaders want a future Palestinian state to have only semi-independent status. Only this week, King Hussein of Jordan and President Sadat of Egypt were agreeing in Alexandria that the future Palestine should be "linked" with Jordan.

Mr. Mahmoud Labadi, the official PLO spokesman, said this morning that while the Palestinians were pleased with Mr. Carter's recognition of the need for a Palestinian homeland, such a homeland must have sovereign status. "As far as we are concerned," he said, "the ultimate decision on the Palestinian future should and will be ours. That decision belongs to no one else."

Mr. Labadi's statement, however, was not quite as harsh as it might at first appear. The PLO has nothing against what it calls "a special relationship" with Jordan, since at least a million Palestinians live within the Hashemite Kingdom, but it is frightened of being incorporated into Jordan itself as a kind of satellite nation whose leaders would be forced to obey the orders of the rest of the Arab world.

Earlier today, the PLO had issued a pointed statement criticising the agreement reached between King Hussein and President Sadat in Egypt. The two men, it said, had no right to try to shape the Palestinian future. Several Arab leaders, it should be added, believe that after the enormous sacrifice in blood and wealth that their nations have made for the Palestinians, they do have some right to shape the future of a Palestinian state.

Cairo, July 13.—President Sadat said today that he will not end the state of war with Israel, except after the last Israeli soldier evacuates Arab lands. He offered to set up diplomatic and trade relations with the Jewish state five years after a peace treaty is signed.

Speaking to a delegation of American congressmen in Alexandria, Mr. Sadat demanded American weapons to defend Egypt against the Soviet infiltration of Africa. "As long as there is a single Israeli soldier on our soil, I cannot and the state of war, or else I would be inviting the Israelis to stay on our territory," he said.

Mr. Sadat said "the time was ripe" to conclude an Arab-Israeli peace treaty at the Geneva conference, calling for an Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands, ending the state of war and extending "guarantees," such as the stationing of United Nations troops and setting up early warning stations, to both Israel and the Arabs.

The Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands captured in the 1967 war "could be made in stages, for example, in three stages. But it should not take more than six months." But the peace treaty, he suggested, "should not take effect except after the withdrawal of the last Israeli soldier."

Asked about the Israeli demands for exchanging diplomatic and trade relations with the Arabs as part of an overall settlement, Mr. Sadat said: "After 29 years of bitterness, war and conflict, the two sides have no confidence in each other. Borders cannot be opened and diplomatic and trade relations cannot be set up all at once, because these are matters related to sovereignty."

But five years after ending the state of war, signing the peace treaty and the stabilization of security, the road can be opened to everything."

UPI.

Arab centre opened by Dr Owen

By Our Foreign Staff

Britain and its European partners "will play any part we can" in achieving a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, said in London yesterday.

He was opening the new Arab-British Centre in Collins Road, South Kensington. Mr. Mahmoud Riad, secretary-general of the Arab League, was also present. Mr. Riad said that the centre (which houses a variety of non-official Arab bodies) could play "an exceedingly important role" in changing the image which Arabs and Muslims have of each other and "promoting in the minds of each one of us a wholesome image of the other party."

Dr Owen's statement was seen by some Arab observers as strengthening the commitment given last month by EEC heads of government to play a part in finding and implementing a Middle East peace settlement.

He omitted the words "contained in the EEC declaration." Arabs believe that concern is growing in Europe and the United States about the uncompromising attitude of the new Israeli Government, and that European governments are becoming readier to put overt pressure on Israel.

Mr. Riad said the great powers had a duty to "make a serious effort" towards ensuring Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories.

Israeli Cabinet supports Beigin peace proposals

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, July 13

In an hour-long meeting in Jerusalem today the Israeli Government gave Mr. Beigin, the Prime Minister, mandate to present his proposals for a Middle East peace settlement to President Carter when they meet in Washington next week.

Mr. Beigin drafted his proposals earlier this week in consultations with the Foreign and Defence Ministers, and submitted them in writing to the Cabinet today. An official communiqué said the text was submitted in writing "to preclude any impression."

A communiqué said all members of the Cabinet took part in the discussions and the proposals were approved unanimously.

A strict blackout on details of the plan was maintained. Mr. Beigin said in an interview after the meeting that the details were not meant to be secret and would be published in due course. He explained: "Out of respect for the President of the United States, he must be the first to hear the proposals."

A reliable informant said the proposals were specific and dealt with a final peace settlement. They did not cover the option of interim agreements. Mr. Dayan, the Foreign Minister, has talked about partial agreements but Mr. Beigin was definitely opposed to them, the source added.

The scientists have created belts of warmed water which hold together and retain their heat rather like the Gulf Stream which stays warm as it flows thousands of miles across the Atlantic.

Ordinarily, Mr. Doron observed, water is colder the deeper you go. As the sun's warmth penetrates below, the waters are warmed and they

rise. They partly evaporate as they near the surface, and contact with the atmosphere. But there are exceptional bodies of water where temperatures are higher in the depths. The waters there are heavy with minerals. The sun's heat reaches them, but they are too heavy to rise. The upper layers of water serve as insulators, preventing evaporation. Thus the heated waters are trapped below.

In a "natural saline pool" south of Eilat, for instance, the water 10ft down is 60°C compared with 20-25°C at the surface. We are creating the same thing artificially," Mr. Doron said.

The researchers have developed a technique to pour water of progressively less saline waters over the brine without diffusing it.

Dr Zvi Tabor, head of the research foundation, began working on the technology in association with Dr. Rudy Bloch, chief scientist of the Dead Sea chemical works. They pioneered the theory that pools of water were the answer to the problems that impeded the exploitation of solar energy—the high cost and the vast areas required for the metal devices to collect the sun's rays.

The scientists set up an experimental pond at the Dead Sea and in two months produced a temperature of 96°C, but their pond collapsed when

General Zia advises party leaders to rest

From Our Correspondent
Islamabad, July 13

General Zia-ul-Haq, the Pakistani army chief of staff and chief martial law administrator, has a telephone conversation yesterday with Mr. Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, who is in "protective custody" at Murree, a hill resort 39 miles from here. General Zia also spoke to Mr. Murtaza Bhutto, the Opposition leader, who is also detained in Murree. General Zia told Bhutto that he had advised both leaders "to rest and relax to be mentally and physically fit to think of the future."

He also told reporters that the committee set up to formulate a plan and procedures for a general election to be held in October was presided over by Mr. Justice Mansoor Husain, a High Court judge, and included Mr. Justice Dorab Patel and Mr. Sharifuddin Pirzada, the Attorney General, as members. Mr. Zia said a Supreme Court judge and an acting chief election commissioner in place of Mr. Sajjad Ahmad Jan, who is undergoing medical treatment.

General Zia said that his "90-day operation" to put the country back to normal and arrange the election was continuing smoothly.

The judges' committee is also expected to formulate a code of conduct for political parties contesting the election. A code of conduct for journalists is also being evolved to give guidelines to the press during martial law period.

Eight days after the military takeover not a single case is reported to have been brought to the court under martial law regulations which were promulgated on Sunday and became retroactively effective from July 5. Five special military courts and 21 summary military courts have been set up all over the country to try martial law violations.

A spokesman for the martial law today that most ordinary offences would come under criminal and civil laws. Martial law regulations were expected to be applied in cases which required special measures as a deterrent. Although Mr. Zia issued regulations providing for harsh punishment for comparatively lesser crimes, such as the amputation of a hand for theft, it is increasingly becoming evident that he did not intend to take any other action, criminally or very often.

Mr. Bhutto was also quoted as saying that some powers were withheld on destroying Pakistan and that was why he had tried to secure a settlement with the government. He advised his supporters to be calm and keep up their morale.

The special military courts will consist of three members, including a senior magistrate and will be headed by an army lieutenant-colonel. Death sentences and those providing for the amputation of a hand will be subject of confirmation by the chief martial law administrator but cannot be challenged in any other court, including the Supreme Court.

UPI.

India abolishes system of awards for civilians

From Kuldip Nayer
Delhi, July 13

India has abolished the civilian awards it introduced in the early 1950s to recognize those who distinguished themselves in literature, journalism, medicine and public life.

The awards were instituted after the abolition of titles at the end of the British Raj and Nehru was one of the recipients.

In Parliament today, Mr. Desai, the Prime Minister, gave a categorical assurance that

India could carry out no further nuclear explosions, but he added that he would not make that commitment "for a future time." India exploded an underground nuclear device in 1974.

Mr. Desai was replying to a question as to whether the United States had sought certain guarantees before supplying training to India.

Mr. Desai said it was true that the explosion had created all kinds of difficulties and had been misunderstood. All that had been cleared now.

Nurse guilty of poisoning three at US hospital

From Our Correspondent
New York, July 13

Two nurses were today found guilty of poisoning three patients at a veterans' hospital in Ann Arbor, near Detroit. The patients had died as a result of excessive injections of Pavulon, a muscle-relaxing drug.

The case arose out of 50 breathing failures among patients at the hospital in July and August, 1975. The trial of the two nurses, Miss Filipina Narciso and Mrs. Leonora Perez, both from the Philippines, lasted 13 weeks and the jury took more than two weeks to reach its verdict.

The judge directed a verdict of acquittal on additional charges, including two counts of murder. The prosecuting attorneys did not offer a motive.

Thai-Malaysian troops take communist camp

From Our Correspondent
Bangkok, Thailand, July 13

Thai and Malaysian troops on a high-altitude operation in the jungle along the common border, today captured a communist rebel camp, the military commanders reported.

The camp, seven miles north of the Beung-Yala road close to a tin mine, had been occupied recently by Kien Chen, a member of the central committee of the Marxist-Leninist faction of the Communist Party of Malaysia.

Reporters were told in Kuala Lumpur that the operation would mark the beginning of the end for the outlawed Communist Party and that the estimated 3,000 guerrillas along the border would be wiped out by the end of the year.—Agence France-Press.

THE POLITICAL QUARTERLY

July/September Issue

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WHAT SORT OF CRISIS?—A. W. WRIGHT shows the lack of basic political resolution underlying the economy.

THE FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY: THE ROAD TO DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT?—NEILL NUGENT and DAVID LOWE following the much-discussed analysis of the Italian Communist Party, give a study of the French Communist Party, also showing a guarded optimism about its de-stalinization.

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From

Envoy of Ocean Islanders in London talks

By Marcel Berlins

The Rev Tebuke Roman, the Banabans representative, had talks yesterday with Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, over the future of Ocean Island.

The Banabans, the original inhabitants of Ocean Island, but now living on Rabi, an island near Fiji, are seeking independence from the Gilbert Islands.

The British Government has made an ex gratia offer to the Banabans of more than £6m, in compensation for the mining exploitation of their homeland, Ocean Island, by the British Phosphate Commission.

Mr. Roman told Dr Owen that the Banabans would accept the offer only if it was tied to an undertaking that Ocean Island, where they want to return, would be separated from the Gilberts.

It is understood that Dr Owen explained to the British Government was in a difficult position over the Banabans' independence claim because of opposition from the Gilbert Islands.

Canada to modernize its armed forces

Ottawa, July 13.—Canada has embarked on a programme to reequip its armed forces. The move is in response to pressure from the European members of Nato, and also to discontent within the Canadian Army, Navy and Air Force.

"The situation of the armed forces was really dreadful and morale was down," Mr. Arthur Mathewson, director of defence relations in the Department of External Affairs, said.

"Equipment was getting tatty and tanks were being kept going with wire and chewing gum," he added, in a reference to the

Army's old Centurion tanks—which are now being replaced with West German Leopards.

The Leopards will be used mainly by the Canadian Armoured Brigade stationed at Lahr, West Germany. The Army is also acquiring 350 new armoured cars.

Among the most costly new weapons will be 130 to 150 aircraft to replace three types of fighters now used by the Air Force. First deliveries of the new aircraft which has not yet been chosen, are not expected until 1981.

The Navy is getting Lockheed Orion and submarine aircraft to replace the Argus long-distance

maritime patrol aircraft now in use.

The most ambitious of the new projects is a proposal to buy 20 warships to replace the present fleet of destroyers, many of which are 20 years old.

Canada also plans to upgrade its radar, communications and electronics systems. It has offered to pay some \$200m (£117m) towards buying a Nato fleet of refuelling radar stations to guard West European skies.

According to defence officials here, the modernization programme involves the purchase of more than 400 items over the next 15 to 20 years.

Law Report July 13 1977

by Division

Football Association's

with trust
not a charity

by Felicia Skene, Attorney General

The Football Association's

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The
artistry
of
survival

Dare I describe Leonard as "the guardian maid of the strand" or will he regard the analogy as too feminine—I seem to remember, though Larousse on mythology is lost at the bottom of some packing case, that naiads tended to be female, even if somewhat ambivalent, in the tradition of myths; or will Times fans of Sir Walter Scott vent indignation that I did not realise that "strand" in the context of the Lady of the Lake was a spit of shore, not a bit of wool, silk, cotton or hair?

I dare, because the phrase, translated, does so well to describe an extraordinary man who has brought hairdressing in this country to an art of design and craft which ranks him in terms of creative design along with top names in fashion. Like Muir, Gibb, Bates, Yuki and Rhodes, Leonard knows about cut, colour, trends, fashion, social expression, quality, guts and the ultimate manipulation of his medium. They happen to use cloth, he happens to use your hair.

In my prissy way I used to be appalled by the impermanence and destructive adorning of servants in literature and music, activities not just allowed and tolerated but encouraged by their masters. Perhaps it was just that never having had a stiff myself, I misunderstood the relationship. Now I realise that the relationship is still very much a part of daily life, though in an altogether changed form. For if no man is a hero to his valet, no woman is a beauty to her dressmaker, her hairdresser, particularly her hairdresser. With the arrival of greater individuality of dress, there is still one overriding look, which Leonard calls scruffy chic. With so little delineation of silhouette, accessories become crucial, and accessories include your makeup and all your hair. When every-one was wearing denim, from St Laurent or Jean Machine, how do you make your own statement? When clothing was so casual and ethnic and, if one is honest, uniform, where does the personality come in? With your most mystic and newest erogenous zone, hair.

At one time it looked as though hairdressers had priced, timed, and more importantly technologized themselves out of business. Having introduced the era of wash and wear hair, pioneered by Leonard, the salons stood back to watch their clients blow drying their hair with Moultrie's colouring with excellent, safe products themselves, spending, yes, to have it cut right, then shaking it through the shower twice a week, lathering into the Solly Blonde and the Laurier Single Application and the Borghese herbal conditioner and the pretty packs from Molton Brown, twirling in the curls with Piffo or Boots' latest and best.

But the funny thing about hair, like dresses, you really need someone else in on the game, which brings me back to how I understand the liberties so rightly given in the past to persons close to a special body and now, democratically, available to anyone who wants to put their disposable income that way. Through the ages, men and women have consumed ages dressing on another's hair. The result may be for status, for ritual, for sex appeal or for personal delight. It can be a badge of belonging, or a symbol of secession. The hairdresser could be the witch doctor, your sister, any female relative, a highly paid confidante, a lowly paid personal maid, a privileged slave. Now, it is your favourite stylist at your favourite salon.

What intrigues is the nature of the relationship. The blunt facts are that a great many women simply cannot manage their own hair—however many dressers had been famous and sophisticated the products



The inimitable hands of Leonard strand and twist the hair into a flowered roll. It is the art of handling which is the newest idea in hair design—out and condition are taken for granted. Leonard's lovely hair products are available all over the country. The black pleated silk georgette blouse is from Spaghetti, 32 Beauchamp Place, SW3 (01-581 0397) price £85. Photograph by Clive Arrowsmith.

to help them at home—and a great many more don't want to. There is after all something soothing and therapeutic for many women about having their hair done! It is cosy, a touch hedonistic (particularly in view of all those splendid some products) confidential and above all there is the knowledge that you will emerge more beautiful and more confident than if you had set up four glasses and scraped the back into curls yourself. Is it any wonder that in the ancient world slaves who understood how to dress hair had the run of the house, or that Victorian socialites shamelessly flitted each other's ladies maids because pre-married the skills of one's personal maid with the tongue could make or mar one's public and private life.

That closely personal involvement passed after the Second World War to the commercial salons, and this was the moment when hairdressing nearly lost it. In the booming sixties, social change was in the air, designers, painters, pop groups, journalists, photographers, and hairdressers were the new gossip column elite. Of course hairdressers had been famous and

sought after before, but now they became jokers, co-respondents, party goers and givers, the confidence of the relationship often abused, the service element, which is after all the backbone of the industry, desolated. Women waited five hours in the chic salons, and came away with bills which reflected the high rate living of their famous stylist—whom they had probably never seen.

Reaction set in. The great do-it-yourself, or have someone who's a rather clever with hair, round to supper to do it, happened, as is still very much happening.

So what does the hairdresser do then, tuck his head under his wing? Not at all. For the fact is, as I have said, that many women cannot manage their own hair and many do not want to anyway, but what they do want is something new in hairdressing.

This has been provided by Leonard with what I can only call manipulative hairdressing. It is back to the hour-long ritual of hair-pleading and twisting, of superb colouring and conditioning of the hair, of the ethnic Vidal was right, because every-one was wearing the same

coils and held with flowers or slides. Modern technology, though of course very much evident in products, is never apparent in the finished head, which looks enchantingly natural. But the hairdresser is alive and essential again, because I defy anyone to try twisting a few fresh flowers into a coil without them either falling out into the soup or giving a most unpromising line to the profile.

That it is Leonard who has been the first with the quasi do-it-yourself look is typical. Apprenticed at 15 to the great Rose Evansky, he went to Vidal Sassoon and was on hand for the 'sixties boom of the hairdresser as social cut.

Much of what he saw, he came to dislike. The turning point, creatively, came for him when he met up with Clive Arrowsmith and Barry Lategan, both brilliant photographers, went to New York and met the legendary hairdresser Ara Galatz, who worked only for magazines, which led him into the area of working with designers of clothes to do individual looks. "The geometric cut with Vidal was right, because every-one was wearing the same

things, but then women began to diversify," is how he puts it. "I realised that I must be part of the forward thinking fashion world." He had been a sixties star, but now he sold the Rolls, got hepatitis and so decided on a healthier life style which was reflected in the new hair products he developed with his partner, Daniel.

"It's a ten year cycle," says Leonard. Ten years ago he opened the Upper Grosvenor Street salon, eighteen months ago he was at the bottom, with a private life all too exposed in the gossip columns and a commercial life shot by the decapitated six of his most distinguished staff. "I dare say I was very difficult at that time. Who can blame them for wanting to go?" is how Leonard puts it.

But he is, as I have also said, a remarkable man. Not arrogant but with the sense of self-worth which is the final need of anyone committed in what he does, and so, as a result, a very private, serious person, as are most of the great British designers; but for those who can benefit from their work, translated as it always is to the price points of the market, it must be the language of love.

reputedly alarming. "British hairdressing is the cheapest in the world for the quality it offers. You must be realistic. Overheads in the West End are astronomical. But we offer a real service. I believe a client should be addressed politely, nor familiarly, when she comes to the salon. We are there to serve and to help her look her best."

What provides this extraordinary regeneration of ideas, this consistent provision of the absolutely opposite idea just when it all seems dull and faded?

Leonard credits his consistency to the fact that he has researched his medium very deeply. He must be the only hair designer who is so well read and so osmotic about cultural, historical and social influences. It is this which makes him able to work with the great dress designers, for they speak the same language. Leonard is a very private, serious person, as are most of the great British designers; but for those who can benefit from their work, translated as it always is to the price points of the market, it must be the language of love.

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the ambitious participants in the Nottingham

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Joint Committee, 41, 42.

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Bench Division

Article unfair but not
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by Lord Widgery, Lord Chief

Justice, Lord Croom-Johnson

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forthcoming county court proceed-

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Husbands must
be present

Masich v Masich

An application in matrimonial

proceedings for a spouse for an in-

junction requiring the other spouse

to leave the matrimonial home

should never be made ex parte

save in the most exceptional cir-

cumstances. Lord Justice Ormrod

said in the Court of Appeal, it

should be made on notice to the

other side with both parties pre-

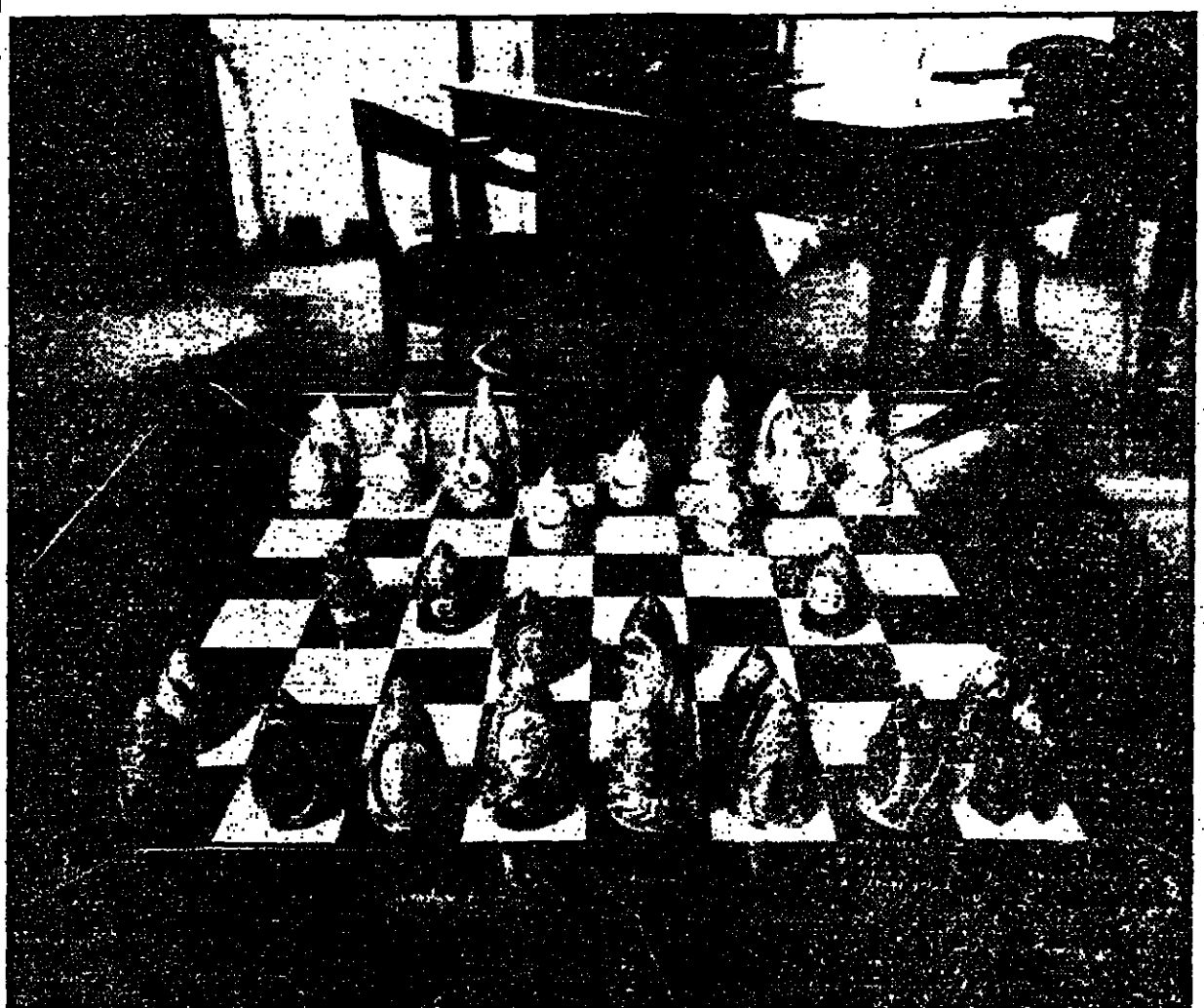
sent at the hearing.

HIS LORDSHIP, who was allow-

ing a husband's appeal from an

order made by a deputy judge re-

quiring the husband to leave the



Far left: Commissioned by Goldsmiths of London Ltd, the great jeweller engraver Malcolm Appley has taken seven years to create an amazing chess set. The pieces, in silver and narwhalbone or mild steel and gold are engraved with various legends and symbols. They are set on a table of laminated splendour by John Makepeace, of Parnham, Dorset.

Left: John Siddeley is famous for his interior decoration skills, now he adds a charming and practical range of objects to his range. His advice for generous godparents is "go for a goblet". Forget the godparents' many people might think when offered such a ravishing jeweled cup to drink from. Like Niebe, all tears, it is lovely to hold. Price £400 from John Siddeley Jewels Ltd, 4th floor, 10 Ely Place, EC1.

Photographs by Trevor Sutton

Bernold Klein
SALE
now on
34 Hans Crescent London SW1
(Opposite Harrods No 5 Entrance)

Revie has a daunting task on Arab soil

Abu Dhabi, July 13.—Don Revie will start a new job as manager of the United Arab Emirates team knowing that things can hardly get any worse among the footballers of this Gulf State. Mr Revie, expected to succeed Yugoslav Dimitri Tadic who resigned as the UAE manager last year for health reasons, takes on a team whose performances have steadily declined in recent seasons.

The UAE team made its first appearance in the Gulf tournament in 1972, finishing third in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. But at the 1974 tournament in Kuwait the team finished last, losing all four games in Doha, the capital of Qatar. The UAE team slipped to sixth.

The UAE football federation was established in 1971 and became a member of the International Football Federation in 1972, before joining the Arab Football Association in 1974. The game is winning support here and the UAE team will take part in the 1976 Gulf tournament to be held in Riyadh in December.

that Mr Revie was to start for the free spending Arab September, Mr Ted Croker, FA Secretary, said yesterday that what was only a rumour. "I can assure you that Revie is not and will not be" was right. But I must reiterate: original comment . . . that surprised at the manner he was talking about making the public without informing the FA first.

We shall probably be further convinced that the once we have had the chance to see" he situation "considered" asked whether he thought the report that he had been in contact with officials of the United Arab Emirates as far as this year, Mr Revie replied: "I can only give a personal opinion at a moment of time."

Everton lose £114,000

Everton lost £114,026 last season, the club's biggest loss by £300,000 to just shy of £900,000. An important factor in the loss was the signing of Mick and Kevin Keegan. Both players helped reduce

Celtic reach final

Singapore, July 13.—Celtic defeated Singapore 5-0 in a football tournament at the National Stadium here tonight. Celtic will now play Red Star Belgrade in the final on Sunday. The winner of the tournament will collect prize money of \$25,000. The match was dominated by Celtic. Their goalkeeper was never tested. After taking a 2-0 lead Celtic played exhibition football for the remainder of the game. Celtic scored 5 goals (2), Davidson, Burns and Leung.

apped in t practice

Patrick Neve, who was fourth fastest in the first period, found that his horse was not strong enough to keep him in the top five at the end of the day. It looks as though his critic, Frank Williams, who has entrained the British Grand Prix on the 100 cars and drivers admitted to the practice proper (the fastest 26 of these will go through to the race), will at best be fielding the first 26 of the 100 to the 100-mile trials for grid positions this morning.

Yesterday's preliminary qualification trials marked the beginning of a four-day meeting embracing the most comprehensive race programme ever staged at the British Grand Prix. Preceding the 68-lap world championship race on Saturday will be a Vandervell championship international formula III race and a round of the 100-mile trials for the world championship, each over 20 laps. After the main event a 12-lap Shell supercars historic car race will bring together Stirling Moss and Jim Clark, the late Jim Clark and Roy Salvadori in an Aston Martin DBR 4 in a race reminiscent of a British Grand Prix of 1958.

There will also be a BRDC tribute to British motor sport, two air displays and a stunt motorcycle display on Saturday as part of the supporting programme.

QUALIFIERS: I. G. Villeneuve, Marlborough McLaren, 1min 10.0secs; J. Williams, 10.5secs; J. G. S. P. J. Jones, 10.7secs; S. B. Bennett, 11.0secs.

Three horses went clear after Everest Snowdonia, Peter Plimley, hit the gate setting up the fastest line of six, Arksey, ridden with great merit and allowed to bascule his fences, went clear in 50.

To improve calfine record

Crans-sur-Sierre, Switzerland, Aug. 13.—The defending champion, Hansi, and his World Cup team, the Bram Collage, Severiano Ballesteros, attempt to improve their Spain record this season by winning the European Cup, a 54-hole open golf championship here this morning.

Seven of 11 major tournaments in the European circuit this season have fallen to Spanish players. With many British and Irish stars missing the event, Nick Faldo, Ian Woosnam, and the World Cup Clark and Eamonn Darcy head the challenge from the British Isles. The field of 135 includes a strong contingent of players from outside Europe.

Americans with their sights on the first prize of 30,000 Swiss francs include the defending former United States Open champion, Orville Moody, John Schroeder, Ian Dill, Larry Ziegler and the United States Open runner-up, Mark O'Meara. The field also has the South African, Hugh Macdonald, the British matchplay champion, Greg Norman, of Australia, Bob Olin, of the United States, of New Zealand, Priscilla Kwan and Antonio Evangelista, of Spain, and Juan Carlos Cabrera, of Argentina.

The course, perched 6,000 feet up in the Alps above the Rhone valley, measures 6,813 yards

Tauma Dora, clear despite anxious moment at the water stop, the stock at 52.55 second place.

The Queen saw a wonderful display of pure and half-blooded racing when she arrived, Newcastle Brown, brought by Harvey Smith, who bought last year from the Newcastle firm, was the first to break the seven-eighths Cleveland and eighth thoroughbred, and owner says he has an exciting jockey.

Harvey Smith told me of serious car accident sustained in Germany yesterday, on his way to the races, that he was a champion, Hartwig Steenken. He has head and internal injuries and is unable to rise again, but has turned to professional assistance to Campari, as from 1.

Showing his full of surprises, after all, a matter of personal preference, wherein lies eternal fascination—and the desire to see the world, though he has only been an exhibitor for two seasons from the town of Warrwickshire, is philosophical and the world he has been showing for 20 years. He not in the least dismayed by defeat, but he has been a two-year-old Fair Sport, which bought as a foal on his own intent and which won the Eder Cup of Wales, at the National Hunter Show, and champion at the Royal.

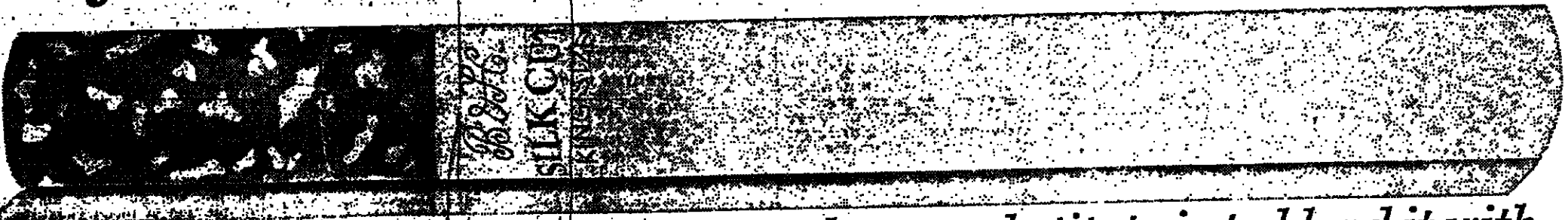
Hockey

Top players

[illegible]

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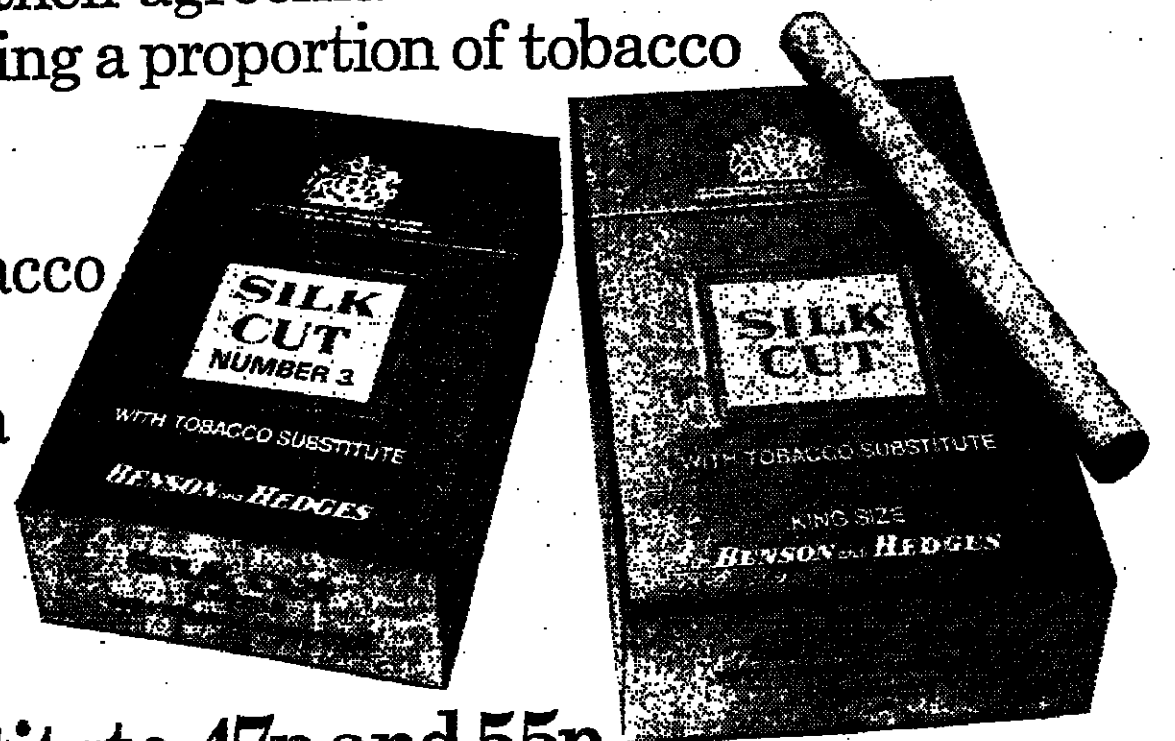
Hence our new cigarette.

It's a blend of three-quarters tobacco to one-quarter tobacco substitute.

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MONEY AND WAGES

This is forecast on the assumption that the velocity of circulation remains more or less constant. During an inflationary period the velocity of money does not however remain stable. There are times when people become very anxious about holding money and try to get out of cash and into goods or real investment. There are other periods in which people become frightened by the difficulty of financing their business or their personal lives at inflationary prices, and feel that they will need all the cash they can get. Velocity fluctuates with expectation, and in inflation expectation becomes notoriously volatile.

These alterations between periods of flight from money and of equally extreme liquidity preference provide the reason why almost all speculators are eventually destroyed by an inflation. The opportunities for speculation become enormous, but the bucking bronco eventually throws even the most skillful rider. Those who correctly gauge the flight from money period are often unable to adapt their affairs to the liquidity preference period when cash is the king. The history of Slater, Walker is a notable example of this principle.

In the present situation we appear to be coming to the end of a period of relatively high liquidity preference. People's desire to hold cash can be measured by the penalty they are prepared to pay for highly liquid securities against the going rate of inflation. At present the annual rate of inflation, measured on the past year, is still over 15 per cent, though the rate is falling. The redemption yield on the shortest dated British Government stocks is around 7½ per cent. We can therefore say that the liquidity penalty is 7½ per cent a year, which indicates a formidable degree of liquidity preference as against the desire for real asset holding. Even on an anticipated inflation rate of 10 per cent, there is still a significant penalty on liquidity and at bank deposit rates the penalty is even higher.

With a continued improvement

in the factors of confidence, such as has been taking place in the last nine months almost consistently, this abnormal degree of liquidity preference could be expected to decline, yet as Keynes demonstrated, a reduction in liquidity preference is the converse of an increase in velocity. Liquidity preference, as in the early 1930s, is a deflationary force; falling liquidity preference is an inflationary force.

There is some danger that the unwinding of the incomes policy and the unwinding of the period of extreme liquidity preference in Britain will occur simultaneously. If they do, then the effective money supply will be increasing rapidly, at a time when there is strong pressure for excessive wage increases. The money supply at the more rapid rate of circulation would be available to finance them. In these circumstances, wage increases might occur at a greater rate than the monetarist forecast might suggest, unemployment might rise more slowly and there might be a brief period of cyclical boom. If this does occur, the boom period is indeed likely to be a brief one, and the countervailing forces which will drive unemployment up and the level of activity down can be expected to reassert themselves.

There is a policy lesson in this. Effective money supply depends on the quantity of money, which is determined by official policy, and on the velocity of circulation, which is determined by expectation. Since 1974 monetarism has been reasonably stable, though possibly at too high a rate of increase, but the policy has not been presented in such a way, or accompanied by such other measures, as would stabilize expectation. What we need is Professor Friedman's automatic pilot, that is an independent central bank operating a policy of gradual monetary growth. What we have is a Chancellor under the imperious pressure of day to day events, and a Chancellor who has to be concerned with short run considerations. Such a Minister cannot generate a greater expectation of stability than his own stability justifies.

The British economy is still a state of recession and the recovery in the world economy is both weak and uncertain. There is no general market pressure on the supply of labour; the ability of trade unions to extract large wage increases, except possibly from the government, may prove to be limited.

There will however probably be many wage settlements which rise above the level which the market demand for labour would justify. In the public sector this is already the case. The system of cash limits, and will at least reduce the labour demands made on the public sector on outside contractors. It is much easier for public authorities to cease to employ the people who are not on their staffs than it is to cease to employ people who are. In private industry most companies usually will offer pay increases in return for agreements on productivity; but most of these agreements on productivity will be designed to save labour, not to save wages. Higher pay; fewer jobs; that is the outlook for 1977-78.

HOW SINISTER A BATTLEFIELD DEVICE?

Within six months of taking office President Carter has cancelled the B-1 bomber, promised the Cruise missile and resolved to press ahead with development of the neutron bomb. Nobody could ever accuse him of shrinking from difficult decisions. A final verdict on whether or not to deploy the neutron bomb in Europe has still to be delivered. But this is arguably the most difficult of them all, given the complex issues involved, and the balance of perceptions not entirely under American control.

A neutron bomb, or enhanced radiation weapon, can be detonated in mid-air, killing those below by bombarding them with radiation, but causing relatively little material damage. It has thus been caustically described as a "super capitalist". Such a weapon places property above people in the order of priorities. This is a misleading and unhelpful comment only because once the weapon is used, nuclear or conventional, do not reverse this order of priorities. They simply destroy both.

A more disturbing argument is that by reducing the collateral damage caused by nuclear weapons, they make nuclear war more acceptable and thus more probable. Similar criticism

was raised by the American decision more than three years ago to re-target more of their strategic weapons on military objectives. The counter-argument is that by making one's deterrent more credible, one more effectively deters the other side.

The neutron bomb is perceived not as a strategic weapon but as a battlefield device. The Americans would deploy it in the form of an artillery shell or a warhead on the Lance missile—both Britain, and for that matter West Germany, has bought from the United States. As such it has undoubtedly military value.

The most obvious application for such a weapon would be in destroying an armoured assault in which the enemy's tanks are too scattered for one to stop their advance without resorting to innumerable conventional missiles and mines, or nuclear weapons.

The nuclear weapons now in service—some "tactical" warheads—are larger than those on strategic missiles—and would invite retaliation of similar or still greater proportions. NATO's tactical nuclear posture has been in need of modernization for some time anyway—so why not modernize it with these less destructive, if highly lethal, refinements? The country which would

OUT OF OUR TAPS AND THROUGH OUR CANALS

All of us drink it; most of us wash in it; some of us value it as an asset; a few of us go forth upon it to earn our living. Water is our most precious resource: how far should the way we administer it reflect that variety and take account of minority as well as majority interests? The most basic water industry, that of supply, went through the upheaval of a reorganization as recently as 1974, but the new regime has not been satisfactory. Now the Government propose a second upheaval, affecting not only the water authorities but also the British Waterways Board, which owns and maintains most of the network of canals whose function as channels for commerce and recreation has to be reconciled with their value as water conduits.

There is no adequate strategic control of water resources today. In 1974 nine English water authorities were set up and the Water Resources Board, which has exercised oversight of their smaller predecessors, was abolished. Its strategic function passed to the Department of the Environment, which had other

things to attend to. The quality of its custodianship may be represented by its alternation between complacency and panic during last year's drought. Even before the drought, it was clear that large and expensive plans were needed to improve the storage and recycling of water, so as to meet a demand that is expected to double by the end of the century. Since the parts of Britain where most people live are remote from the parts where most rain falls (in spite of all subjective impressions to the contrary) the efficient management of water resources must ultimately be a national problem.

The Labour Government initiated the second reorganization partly to recreate a framework for strategic planning and partly to eliminate the 28 remaining private water companies, which act as agents for the public authorities and are responsible for about 22 per cent of the total water supply. The white paper insists that this example of wrong in economy in action is wrong in principle and anomalous in practice. It makes no attempt to argue that it is either inefficient or inequitable; indeed, it would

Blasphemy as a crime

From Mr Nicolas Walter

My leading article on the *Gay News* trial (July 13) misses some of the most significant points of legal policy and social morality raised by the case.

The law of blasphemy may well seem such things as James Kirkup's poem "The Love That Dares To Speak Its Name". Free thinkers have argued for nearly a century that it is indeed as repressive as this, and have supported several private members' Bills to abolish the offence, from Charles Bradlaugh's in 1859 to Ernest Thurtle's in 1930. But the one thing which is clear from the *Gay News* case is that the court proceedings consisted of legal arguments, is that the definition of blasphemy is not clear. A common law offence which was created by judges three centuries ago, which was variously interpreted by judges up to 1922, and which has not been authoritatively discussed for more than half a century, is an unsafe weapon to use against even the most offensive material in 1977—especially when all the statutes governing blasphemy have been repealed, and in the past decade, if the crime of blasphemy should continue to exist, it should be defined by statute, and—like the crime of obscenity—its considerations of artistic merit and public good and to exclude malicious prosecutions by habitual offenders.

But should the crime of blasphemy continue to exist? When there are already laws against material which is defamatory or seditious or obscene or indecent or profane or racist, or which may lead to a breach of the peace, do you seriously support a law against material which may be merely offensive to members of or sympathizers with the Church of England or any other Christian denomination—or any other major religion? Exploited as an ambiguous tool as it has been by Mrs Mary Whitehouse, interpreted as unreasonably as it has been by Mr Justice King-Hamilton, and accepted as obediently as it has been by an Old Bailey jury, the present law could be used to suppress any religious or political or social or racial or ethnic or any other group or individual or any other writings not only such minor figures as James Kirkup but of such major figures as Chaucer, Shakespeare, Donne, Milton, Pope, Shelley, Byron, Swinburne, Hardy, Yeats, Joyce, Lawrence and Eliot. Intellectual argument and literary criticism are thus facing the electric criminal law, as in the bad old days. A safer course would surely be to follow the pagan motto, that an injury to the gods is the business of the gods, and to abolish the crime of blasphemy once and for all. The freedom of speech which is taken for granted in our other areas should be extended to the area of religion, and limited only when there is a genuine danger of private damage or public disorder.

From Mr Stephen Ross, MP for the Isle of Wight (Liberal)

Sir, As one of the 13 MPs so contentedly castigated by your regular columnists (Messrs Levin, Butt, Hutchinson and Wood), I find it surprising that you do not feel able to publish my letters when I am constrained to reply. Let me, therefore, try just once more after which I promise not to bother you again.

I personally, and I am quite sure this goes for each of my colleagues, have no doubts as to the propriety of publishing letters when I am constrained to reply. Let me, therefore, try just once more after which I promise not to bother you again.

From Mrs Angela Sturz

Sir, I am a homosexual. What is the fuss about? I have been forgotten that in 1969 Canon Hugh Montefiore, then Vicar of St Mary the Great, the University Church of Cambridge, caused considerable controversy when he suggested in a lecture of the issue may have been a homosexual?

Canon Montefiore was not taken to court for blasphemy, on the contrary, he was soon afterwards—in January, 1970—appointed Suffragan Bishop of Kingston.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

By-election verdict on Lib-Lab pact

From Mr George Edinger

Sir, As a Liberal activist in Saffron Walden for 30 years I must stress the fundamentally disastrous nature of the by-election result there for our party and its pact. Not only did a complete stranger defect at three weeks notice a widely liked and much respected local man who had been campaigning for us many years by a majority twice the size of R. A. Butler at any time since 1921, but accepting the Labour candidate analysis (and David Wood's) that 8.5 supporters voted Liberal there has for the first time since the War been a mass swing from the Liberal block to the Conservative opposition.

As one of a number of Liberals who at a certain knowledge withheld their votes from the best candidate we ever had, from sheer disgust at the Steel-Calleghan contrivance I believe our party has thrown away a chance to regain a seat that was Liberal for a hundred years.

From Mr Richard Bull

Sir, Your correspondents' misinterpretation of Mrs Thatcher's views on Conservative ideology impels me to give some clarification of her actual comments.

First, she emphasized that the belief in free market economics was only one part of Tory philosophy, other aspects being belief in the country and in the Christian duty to do no harm.

Her praise for Adam Smith was because of his exposition of the economic truth that "selfish" free market forces maximized the resources of society, thereby providing the means of alleviating poverty.

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Purpose of the neutron bomb

From Mr Reginald Maudling, MP for Barret, Chipping Barret (Conservative)

Sir, In the present state of the world President Carter may well be right if he decides to authorize production of the neutron bomb. But is not the very concept of a weapon designed to destroy all that has life and nothing that has not the ultimate insult that man can offer to the human race? Or to God?

Yours truly,
R. MAUDLING,
House of Commons,
July 13.

The issues at Grunwick

From Mr M. S. Lloyd

Sir, As someone whose job as a probation officer is concerned with "law and order" and as a trade unionist I must disagree with your leader on the Grunwick dispute. "An Abuse of Power". The real issue is the conditions of employment of immigrant workers, the right to organize in trade unions and the right to picket.

The workers at Grunwick have been working within the bounds you describe for over a year. The economic power of the employer has successfully frustrated them. When members of the union they wished to join decided to assist their pickets, the police were used to frustrate them. When the power of the state is used to retain the status quo it is right for other trade unionists to join their picket. I would be more impressed with your attitude if you showed as much concern about the forces of reaction and how they use their power. I refer to the intervention of NAFF. A sinister situation is developing in a period of economic decline.

It is essential that the pickers have access to the workers being bussed in order to present their arguments. The press, and I include *The Times*, seem reluctant to cover the real issues so the information received by those still working at Grunwick is limited. The issue of exploited immigrant workers is far more important than the unruly behaviour of some individuals outside Grunwick.

Yours faithfully,
M. S. LLOYD,
44 Kensington Park Street,
Islington, N1.

From Mr C. M. Needleman

Sir, Your headline states that there were 18,000 "workers" that joined the demonstration in support of the Grunwick strikers. Were they all on holiday? Who pays them if they were not on holiday?

Yours faithfully,
C. M. NEEDLEMAN,
10 Forest Lane,
Chigwell,
Essex.

From Mr G. Hartwell Peake

Sir, Regardless of the rights or wrongs of the Grunwick affair, does anyone spare a thought for the long-suffering residents of the area immediately adjacent to the factory gates?

Yours etc.
G. HARTWELL PEAKE,
78 Gartwell Park,
Levensham, SE13.

From Mr D. Stopford Adams

Sir, It is perhaps pertinent to remind ourselves of what Dr Thomas Arnold, the famous Headmaster of Rugby School, wrote in 1834 about "trade unionism".

"You have heard, I doubt not, of the trades unions; a fearful engine of mischief, ready to riot or to assassinate; and I see no counteracting power."

Yours faithfully,
D. STOPFORD ADAMS,
Ansley Hall,
near Coventry,
July 13.

From Mr Robert Lusty

Sir, It is ungracious in these graceless days not to acknowledge splendour. The newly unexpected injunction that books rarely in use and outdated should make way for those more up to date and currently acceptable and necessary is almost worth another round of jubilee.

For far too long the mystique of preciousness and sanctity has surrounded the internal permanence of the printed book and thus any irrelevance it might contain. Books derive their importance only from their contents and every library should be subjected to an annual and careful pruning. A library is a garden of minds. It contains perennials and annuals; it can quickly become overgrown, cluttered by weeds and restored to life and health only by unceasing attention and re-planting.

The Government's injunction upon by all who possess even the smallest of libraries. The shelves of the country are stuffed with the redundant, the obsolete, the ephemeral and the never-to-read-again, new jubilee of bookfests should annually consume the lot and the destruction of such should be rescued from the disrepute currently surrounding such an activity.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT LUSTY,
The Old Silk Mill,
Blockley,
Moreton-in-Marsh,
Gloucestershire.

From Mr Nicholas Snowden

Sir, As the appeal for the restoration of Temple Bar is proceeding, an offer of hands premature?

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS SNOWDEN,
The Pear House,
Stone Hill,
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US groups plan £350m oil refinery in South Wales

By Peter Hill

Plans by two American oil groups to spend about \$600m (£350m) on refining facilities in south Wales were announced last night.

Texaco and Giff Oil (Great Britain) said in a statement that they had reached conditional agreement on the construction of a jointly owned catalytic cracking plant and related facilities in the Pembroke-Milford Haven area of South Wales where both companies have refineries.

The planned new cracking facility, on which regional development assistance will be sought, should be completed by the end of 1979 subject to planning permission. The plant would have a capacity of 65,000 barrels of oil a day.

It would convert heavy fuel oil to premium gasoline and other products to conform to the changing pattern of petroleum consumption in Britain. This policy is in line with changes in refinery profiles being implemented by other companies with government support.

A number of companies are at various stages of constructing or planning new facilities to upgrade products in a move which is designed to switch the emphasis away from heavy fuel oil products.

The Texaco-Gulf venture is by far the most ambitious, but already Total and Petrofina have received a £9.9m grant towards their £71m catalytic cracking unit at Lindsey on Humberside, while Mobil has received a £10.3m grant towards the cost of a £100m cracker plant on the Thames estuary at Coryton.

The venture announced yesterday is understood to involve a 65 per cent participation by Texaco with the balance held by Gulf. At present Gulf has a refinery in the area with a 95,000-barrel-a-day crude oil capacity, supplemented by a 10,000-barrel-a-day naphtha capacity. The Texaco refinery at Pembroke has a daily capacity of 140,000 barrels.

Tax concession plea by hotels chief

By Derek Harris

Problems are mounting for many provincial hotels despite the big foreign tourist boom resulting from a cheap pound and the attractions of Jubilee year.

Commercial traffic represented by businessmen's weekend travelling, the backbone of much provincial hotel trade, is reported to have been down as much as 40 per cent to 50 per cent in the first three months of this year in the North of England.

Commercial traffic has also been affected in the Midlands.

This emerged after yesterday's annual meeting of the British Hotels Restaurants and Caterers Association, at which Mr Maxwell Joseph, the association's chairman, who is chairman of Grand Metropolitan, gave a warning against complacency that the present foreign tourist boom would continue.

London had been the main beneficiary from the foreign tourists, expected to reach 11 million this year, but hotels and other catering establishments in resort and country areas had fared less well because of a decline in the domestic market, Mr Joseph said.

Mr Louis Slatcher, chairman of the northern division committee of the association, said afterwards that the foreign tourists were largely benefiting London and the traditional tourist "milk run" taking in Stratford-on-Avon and Edinburgh.

"Commercial traffic does seem to have been badly affected earlier this year but there are signs now of an improvement", he added.

Some areas have benefited from special situations. Newcastle upon Tyne, for instance, is getting an increased number of Scandinavian visitors, both shopping and touring.

Mr Joseph said that with the international tourist market so fiercely competitive, the British industry could not afford to slow its promotional momentum or allow standards to decline.

But it needed government support, particularly by the extending of industrial building allowances to hotels. Britain was now the only country in the EEC which did not grant such tax concessions to enable the hotel industry to plough back money in extensions, modernization and new equipment.

He added: "Inflation, restricted profits and high interest, and enormous general rate increases in seasonal and country areas, mean that many hotels are faced with the alternative of either properly maintaining their hotels or making a reasonable return on capital."

"This is a shocking state of affairs and must result in a decline in standards in future years."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Indexation and pay policy

From Mr K. Hale

Sir, I refer to Mr P. R. G. Layard's letter (July 6) advocating an incomes policy based on indexation against the retail price index.

This association, with the support of the recognized trade unions, has effectively practised a form of indexation in its pay determination at industry level for many years, except when it has been precluded by government incomes policies, and we believe that it has contributed to stability in earnings and also indirectly in industrial relations.

Wage indexation has a particular relevance to the "two-tier" system of bargaining where basic increases are negotiated at industry level, but where the essential tasks of measuring and rewarding performance have of necessity to be undertaken at the plant. The role of the national bargain in this context is to set a fair and equitable framework within which local bargaining can be effective. In our view, this includes identifying and dealing separately with speculative movements in the cost-of-living during the currency of local agreements.

Indexation systems can be designed to deal with varied situations and need not necessarily be of the "one for one" percentage type, which in certain conditions can be inflationary. They can be "geared" to provide greater or lesser protection according to levels of earnings, and the

wage-cost spiral effect can be controlled by the frequency with which assessments are conducted and acted upon in terms of adjustments to the pay packet.

Even if at the end of a bargaining period it is judged that the aggregate amount of increase paid is similar to that which would have been paid by a single preemptive settlement, the significant advantage of conceding increases in pay nearer to the time when increases in prices come into effect thereby deferring cash flow. This in turn must have a moderating effect on the rate of inflation.

It is a pity that wage and salary indexation was brought into disrepute by the experience of the Heath "threshold". In addition to the valid reasons advanced by Mr Layard for this failure, the threshold was preceded by a period of fundamental defect that it was superimposed upon, rather than integrated into the time-scale of existing collective bargains. Coupled with the unpremeditated external influences on the cost-of-living at that time, this had to be a recipe for disaster.

We support Mr Layard's call for another look at indexation as a basis for an effective incomes policy.

Yours faithfully,
K. HALE,
General Secretary,
The Independent
Employers Association,
5 Cromwell Road,
London SW7.

Participation at work in industry

From Mr George Goyder

Sir, There is a danger that if argument over what should be low the Bullock report to concentrate on what will satisfy the unions and the C.I. rather than on what will make it possible for labour to capital to work out together how they are to tap the vast resources of productivity, then a resource which itself could increase national output by a quarter.

Attitude depends upon belief. The limited liability company is thought by labour to exist for the benefit of capital. This is not surprising so long as the company can be said to be "owned" by shareholders. But a company not owned in the eyes of law it is a separate corporate person, a resource which itself can see what the best way to the enterprise are, and then provide that all the directors, however appointed, are joint and severally trustees for those objects.

To give the large company fresh sense of corporate purpose all that is needed is to require that a general object clause be added to its memorandum of association, which the several responsibilities of the directors towards its workers, shareholders, customers and the community are set out in such a way that all can see what the best way to the enterprise are, and then provide that all the directors, however appointed, are joint and severally trustees for those objects.

At the annual general meeting the directors will report upon the company's discharge of its responsibilities to its constituents, and representatives of the interests concerned will be able to attend, hear the report of the company's social auditor, and comment and question the directors.

In order that the worker may be satisfied that the company is theirs and not someone else's there must be a transfer of equity to them by the company. This can best be done by the method adopted by Sir Roebuck over the past 5 years.

This consists of vesting shares bought in the open market on surplus profits in the company's employees jointly. It is per cent of annual profits will buy roughly 1 per cent of the equity a year. In a successful company this could mean that within a decade become the company's principal shareholder while at the same time the ordinary shareholders have a floor under their share value. If thought necessary, a unit trust could equalize the risks for employees in the company compared with another without affecting their voting rights in their own company.

These proposals—elaborated in "The Responsible Worker"—make genuine industrial democracy possible, for they offer the consumer a piece in the sum as well as the producer. They make possible the growth of the public company as a social entity in which justice is seen to be done, and they suggest the way for whatever detailed form of participation the trade unions in agreement with the shop stewards and management of individual companies agree upon as being sensible and practicable.

By contrast the present argument about how many directors should represent labour is about as relevant as how many angels can stand on the end of a pin, for in both cases what is really needed is an object in common.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE GOYDER,
Pindar, Rotherfield Greys,
Henley-on-Thames RG9 4PJ,
July 8.

CCA debate

From Mr T. A. Griffin

Sir, Professor Edward Stamp (July 5) writes a forceful article from the academic's point of view on the need for accounting standards. Of course there is a serious rift in the profession and it is evident that the council of the institute has indeed lost contact with its members. The council tends to be dominated by large accounting firms with large clients, whereas the members are mainly concerned with the mass of smaller firms that make up the greater part of British business. It is not just "backwoodsmen" who feel that current cost accounting is neither applicable, informative or readily intelligible to these businesses.

Yours faithfully,
T. A. GRIFFIN,
22-24 Buckingham Palace Road,
London SW1W 0QP,
July 6.

Cost of the postal service

From Mr M. E. Corby

Sir, James Rothman's article (July 5) attributed the difference between British and continental mail rates mainly to the lower wage rates of Britain. The Mail Users' Association, and more recently, the American Commission of Postal Service, have prepared international comparisons to take this into account. The average cost of a unit of postage and time and then determine the time an employee has to work at average rates, to earn it.

The results show that the British postal service is one of the most expensive in the world. It takes 3.5 minutes to earn a unit of postage in

Britain compared with 1.1 minutes in Canada, 1.6 minutes in Belgium, 2.0 minutes in West Germany and 3.0 minutes in The Netherlands.

Although the British postal service works to higher standards than its counterparts, and unlike most of them is required to be self-financing, these facts seem insufficient to account for the large difference in real costs to users. Perhaps the Carter committee will enlighten us in its report which is due later this month.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL E. CORBY,
Mail Users' Association Ltd,
29 Saville Street,
Piccadilly,
London, W1X 1DB.

President's 1979 target of 4pc unlikely to be reached

US economists doubt realism of Mr Carter's inflation goal

From Frank Vogl

Washington, July 13. President Carter is unlikely to achieve his target of reducing the United States inflation rate to 4 per cent by the end of 1979, according to a report by leading American economists published today.

The study by the Brookings Institution says there is a small chance, however, that he may achieve his 1981 goals of a 5 per cent unemployment rate, a balanced budget and budget outlays of no more than 21 per cent of gross national product.

But the Brookings economists believe the President will probably be forced to postpone indefinitely many of his promised new social and domestic policies as he moves towards these goals. He may have to restrict growth in public spending to no more than 2.5 per cent in real terms per year, which will result in only small amounts of cash becoming available for tax cuts and new programmes.

Edited by Dr Joseph Pechman, director of the Brookings Economic Studies Department, the study gives a warning of serious risks in the Administration's economic policies. It also

takes a most sceptical view of the President's plans for government reorganization and zero-based budgeting.

The study, *The 1978 Budget: Setting National Priorities*, is particularly critical of the President's anti-inflation programme. Most of the programme will take years to become effective and thus is not seen as contributing much to bringing down the inflation rate in the medium term.

The Brookings experts would like Carter to have seen Mr Carter use some form of incomes policy.

His Administration's employment programmes, the main fiscal stimulus for the coming year, are also criticized. Delays in their implementation are forecast as having costly consequences for the economy.

Dr Pechman also notes that mixing counter-cyclical and structural jobs programmes involves substantial risks. For the structural jobs programmes to be effective there is a need for a "much stronger commitment to careful programme planning and analysis."

The Brookings experts stress that the Administration faces immense difficulties in planning

its next two budgets. It is seen as vital that fiscal policies provide sufficient stimulus to ensure continued substantial growth while avoiding excesses that could so easily unleash new inflationary pressures.

Budget planning for the 1979 fiscal year, which starts in October of next year, must be largely completed by late this autumn, when it will be extremely difficult accurately to predict 1979 economic conditions, they point out.

A chapter in the study notes that on the basis of current economic and budget projections it may just be possible for the Administration to reach its 1981 budget and employment goals with about \$21,000m (about £11,800m) available for tax cuts and about \$30,000m for new programmes.

These are trivial amounts given the size of the next few budgets which will range from about \$450,000m to about \$560,000m. Under these circumstances the Brookings economists say that the President should refrain from locking himself in too tightly to the goal of a balanced budget if he wants to ensure a 5 per cent unemployment rate by 1981.

In brief

Price panel cuts London fares rise

London Transport exceeded the range of price rise variations for some bus and underground routes in the new fares structure which comes in on Sunday and was ordered by the Price Commission to modify the proposed fares.

This was disclosed yesterday in the Price Commission's report on its interventions on price increases sought during June.

The fare changes originally proposed involved a 16 per cent increase in some bus fares and a 15 per cent increase in some underground fares. But the modification ordered by the commission had only a fractional effect on total percentage increases and the yield to London Transport. This was because only four route sectors were involved.

An application for a 1.7 per cent increase in cigarette, cigar and tobacco prices by Gallaher was modified to an increase of 0.94 per cent.

Chloride strikers vote today on peace plan

The 4,500 workers who, for two months, have been staging sit-ins at two factories at Manchester and Dagenham belonging to Chloride, the international battery manufacturing group, will be holding meetings today to vote on proposals that could lead to a settlement of their dispute.

Working took over the two plants after talks on a bonus scheme had broken down. New proposals were worked out, but it is not clear whether shop stewards will be making a recommendation for a settlement at today's meetings.

Record French jobless

Unemployment in France rose to a post-war record high of 1,150,600 seasonally adjusted in June from 1,096,700 in May, the labour ministry said. Unadjusted unemployment fell to 967,100 from 976,100 in May, while in June last year unemployment was 936,700 adjusted and 813,000 unadjusted.

Index-linked state pensions

From Dr T. E. Waite
Sir, May I reply to Mr Furze's letter July 11, index-linked state pensions.

It is funny how in life it depends upon which side of the fence you are on, but I would like to remind Mr Furze that ever since 1948 we have had 6 per cent deducted from our gross salaries, and from 1971, 6.5 per cent and that the government, who employs us, have put 8 per cent each year. That means a minimum of 14 per cent of the gross salary per annum is paid into a pension fund, and furthermore, can I remind Mr Furze that the salaries in the public sector were way below that of the private sector until a few years ago when the salaries were brought in better line with the private sector.

There are many other points that one could argue, there is always two sides to a coin. Yours,
T. E. WAITE,
Robin Hill,
Church Walk,
Bilton,
Rugby, CV22 7NA.

Germany's postwar industrial 'advantage'

From Mr Maurice Nadin
Sir, Mr Terry Burns, writing on exchange rate policy (July 11) states "Germany has pursued the strategy (of price stability) and withstood the loss of price advantage but, the starting position was one of great industrial strength."

This, in my view, is a denial of the truth. Germany's industry and much else was wrecked by the war, and Britain started off with very considerable advantages. In support of this, I quote from your industrial correspondence writing in *The Times* of January 8, 1954. In an article entitled "How German output has doubled", he gave the following table:

INVESTMENT IN FIXED ASSETS			
	Value (£m)	Volume index	
	UK	W Ger	UK
1948	1,393	1,077	100
1949	1,534	1,200	107
1950	1,674	1,500	112
1951	1,863	1,951	111
1952	2,054	2,144	111
1953	2,172	—	196*

*For West Germany the 1948 figures were for the second half year only, and the 1953 figures for the first half-year only. There were no United Kingdom figures for 1953 available.

Thus it will be seen that in 1951 West Germany invested more in fixed assets than Britain and this has continued ever since.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MAURICE NADIN,
Blackhouse,
Thorpe,
Egham,
Surrey,
July 12.

CCA debate

From Mr T. A. Griffin

Sir, Professor Edward Stamp (July 5) writes a forceful article from the academic's point of view on the need for accounting standards. Of course there is a serious rift in the profession and it is evident that the council of the institute has indeed lost contact with its members. The council tends to be dominated by large accounting firms with large clients, whereas the members are mainly concerned with the mass of smaller firms that make up the greater part of British business. It is not just "backwoodsmen" who feel that current cost accounting is neither applicable, informative or readily intelligible to these businesses.

Yours faithfully,
T. A. GRIFFIN,
22-24 Buckingham Palace Road,
London SW1W 0QP,
July 6.

Scottish & Newcastle Breweries Limited



Results 1977

Preliminary announcement

The audited results for the 52 weeks ended May 1, 1977 were as follows:

	52 weeks ended May 1, 1977	53 weeks ended May 2, 1976
	£000	£000
Turnover	345,897	309,797
Operating profit	33,732	31,211
Associated companies	2,205	1,772
Financial income	3,586	2,707
Financial expenses	(4,410)	(4,752)
Profit before taxation	35,113	30,938
Taxation	17,646	16,127
Earnings after taxation	17,467	14,811
Preference dividend	530	530
Earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders	16,937	14,281
Extraordinary item	—	1,919
Ordinary dividends	16,937	12,362
Retained	8,307	7,552
Earnings per share	6.22p	5.61p

* Profit before taxation £35.1 million, up 13.5%.

* Earnings per share 6.22p, up 10.9%.

* Final dividend 1.85225p per share. Total dividend 3.05225p per share, 10% more than 1976. If the Chancellor reduces the rate of income tax, a small supplementary final dividend will be paid at a convenient time.

* Drop in volume of ale and lager sales of 1% on a 52 week basis.

* McEwan's Lager has sold well in Scotland and will be introduced into selected areas of the north of England in the autumn.

* Encouraging year for Hotels Division. Purchased the Kensington Palace Hotel two months ago.

* Capital expenditure £24 million and forecast to be £40 million for each of the next two years. Adequate resources available if profitability keeps in step with inflation.

The annual general meeting will be held in Edinburgh on August 18, 1977 at noon.

The annual report and accounts will be posted on July 25, 1977. Additional copies can be obtained from Mr F. D. Patterson, Company Secretary, Scottish & Newcastle Breweries Limited, Abbey Brewery, Holyrood Road, Edinburgh.

مكتبة الأصيل

Still higher cocoa prices are forecast

0.6	Bellflower	116	197.5	..	month, 1st working day of month, 1st day of month, 1st day of each month.
0.6	Do Bonds	81.5	25.8	..	month, 1st working day of month, 1st day of month, 1st day of each month.
0.6	Do GI Bonds	..	82.7	..	month, 1st day of Feb., Mar., Apr., May, Jun., Jul., Aug., Sep., Oct., Nov., Dec.
0.6	Tribal Growth	27.0	192.5	..	Last working day of month, 1st day of each month, 1st day of each month.
0.0	Do Income	97.5	194.7	..	1st of month, 1st day of each month, 1st day of each month, 1st day of each month.
0.0	Fed Man Cap	103.7	194.7	..	Wednesdays of month, 1st day of each month, 1st day of each month, 1st day of each month.
0.0	Do Income	101.8	196.1	..	month, 1st day of each month, 1st day of each month, 1st day of each month.

Stock Exchange Prices

More thin demand

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, July 11. Dealings End, July 22. \$ Contango Day, July 25. Settlement Day, Aug 2

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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